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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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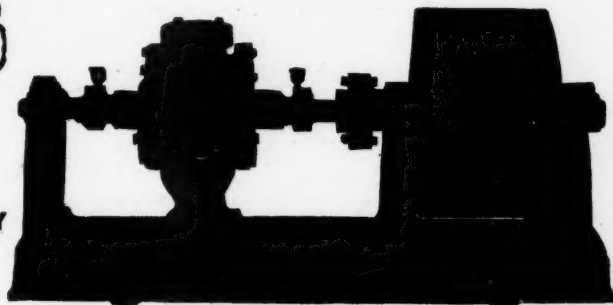
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 22

Stringent Measures to Control Hog Marketing

Excessive receipts of hogs at principal markets during the past two or three weeks have compelled the Government to increase the stringency of its regulations for the control of livestock marketing. Requests for co-operation on the part of shippers in regulating the supply, regulations as to zones and other partial checks having had no effect in stopping the flood of hogs, the authorities took more decisive steps.

Last week an embargo on hog receipts was declared at Chicago and some other points for 48 hours. This was followed by an order under which allotment of cars to shippers is regulated by the Railroad Administration. Later the Food Administration announced a plan to check the marketing of light hogs by excluding pigs weighing less than 150 pounds from the price minimum protection given to shippers in the 17½ cent price agreement. Those who persist in unloading their light hogs on the market will have to take what they can get; the Government will not protect them.

Even with these restrictions the marketing of hogs has been enormous, and packers have been sorely tried to handle receipts. The shortage of labor has been the chief handicap, fully 17,000 trained packinghouse employees being in the military and naval service, and their places having been filled by more or less untrained help. This was the moving cause of last week's appeal of the Food Administration for the immediate release from service of every former packinghouse employee within reach, that he might be utilized in the existing emergency.

Puts Light Hogs Outside the Pale.

The action of the Food Administration in amending the hog price agreement followed a conference at Washington, and further steps will be taken at a meeting at Chicago during the coming week, when the whole situation will be gone over. The Food Administration issued the following statement on the subject:

"In view of the heavy receipts of hogs weighing under 150 pounds, which are too light for converting into meats suitable for export trade, the Food Administration, after a conference with Governor Stuart, Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, has determined to include in the throwouts from packers' droves all hogs weighing less than 150 pounds.

"The continuation of this programme will be determined at a meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee and representatives of the hog producers, packers, commission men, Department of Agriculture and Food Administration, to be held in Chicago on December 3.

"The exclusion of hogs weighing under 150 pounds, which cannot be utilized for export trade, is necessary for the maintenance of price stabilization. The Food Administration urges that they be retained on the farm until they reach proper marketing weight. This is of prime importance, as all pork which can be produced in the next few months will be urgently needed to supply the wants of our export programme of pork products."

Shortage in Packinghouse Labor.

Conditions at packing plants show the need for more skilled labor. There are 33,000 men employed at Chicago alone by four big packers. The 17,000 men in service represent all of their houses, with from 25 to 35 per cent. from Chicago. This total includes skilled, unskilled, laborers and office help. The proportion of plant and office workers is about equal.

"A large percentage of our employees who are in the service," said one superintendent, "are skilled men. We need hog and cattle butchers, especially, with semi-skilled men and laborers next in importance. It requires from four to six years to train a butcher. It is plain that unskilled help cannot fill the gap made in our ranks. We need plenty of semi-skilled help—men who are handy with the knife in trimming and the like.

"Common laborers, too, are needed badly—in fact, we need all kinds of men. There are many departments in a packinghouse, and no department has been spared by the army and navy. We are hoping the war department will give us some relief by releasing our employees soon."

FOR UNIFORM PACKERS' ACCOUNTING.

The Food Administration called leading packers to Washington last week to take steps toward a perfection of the system of accounting which is the basis upon which the Government figures packers' profits allowable under the food regulations. Packers have varied in their method of figuring meat and by-product items, and the authorities desired to arrive at a uniform bookkeeping system which might be applied in every case where packers come under the profit-limiting regulation.

The following announcement was issued by the Food Administration:

There was a meeting of the leading packers held in Washington today with the Food Administration. It was a hearing given to the packers whose sales are in excess of \$100,000,000 per year, and to whom special regulations apply. This includes Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy.

During the year certain items of packers' products have been transferred to the jurisdiction of divisions of the Government other than the Food Administration. Fertilizer, for example, is handled by the Department of

Agriculture, and hides by the War Industries Board. These and other items required revision to make the regulations correspond precisely with the law upon which the regulations are founded. They involved no change in the percentage of profit which the packers are permitted to make upon foods.

Under the revised regulations particular care is taken to assure correct value transfers on non-edible items. This is for the purpose of assuring close supervision of profits. The bookkeeping system has been simplified and perfected. A uniform system of accounting is being applied. This continues under the general supervision of the Federal Trade Commission.

In attendance at the meeting were L. F. Swift, president, and G. F. Swift, Jr., vice-president, of Swift & Company; E. A. Cudahy, president, and G. C. Shepard, vice-president, of The Cudahy Packing Company; Edward Morris, Jr., president of Morris & Company; T. E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company; Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company. F. S. Snyder, head of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration, presided.

TO PROMOTE CANADA'S MEAT TRADE.

Canadian meat packing and livestock interests have been conferring with the Canadian Government authorities to persuade the latter to inaugurate a policy of trade expansion which would benefit those industries. They want especially a plan which will promote Canadian export meat trade, and they have been promised the co-operation of the Canadian government in forwarding their plans.

At the conference with the Government officials the Canadian meat interests presented proposals as follows:

1. That a policy of rural credit sanctioned and supported by federal governments has proved of enormous assistance to agriculture in European countries, and also has recently been adopted by the United States, and that such loans to farmers of Canada would assist greatly in equalizing markets, improving and increasing all herds and flocks, and in the better finishing of meat animals; that the Department of Agriculture be empowered to outline immediately such a system for approval and adoption by this government.

2. That in view of the demand for agricultural products that exists in France, Belgium and Italy, the Government take steps to establish credits in Canada for these countries.

3. That with a view of establishing immediate commercial connection in Europe, in order to secure maximum business for Canada, the Government at once appoint a representative, preferably Mr. H. B. Thomson, in the continuation of his present capacity, whose business it would be to obtain the fullest possible recognition for Canadian interests in supplying such products.

4. That the Government be requested to provide the necessary marketing facilities which will make possible the development of a permanent and extensive export trade

in chilled beef and other meat and animal products, and that immediate steps be taken in connection with the Government's programme of shipping and railway transportation to provide adequate controlled-temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean-going vessels.

5. That the Government give authority and the necessary financial support to the department of Agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada—first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production in livestock; second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of livestock.

The acting Prime Minister made a sympathetic reply to the deputation.

ASK PACKINGHOUSE WAGE INCREASE.

A demand for a flat increase of 25 cents an hour for all employees of Chicago packing plants, and that women workers be paid the same wages as men for the same work, has been made to Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator under the "war working agreement" entered into last December by counsel representing the fifteen employees' unions operating in the packing plants and at the stock yards.

The new wage demand, which means an increase ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. per day, varying according to class of employment, directly affects nearly 75,000 employees working at Chicago, as well as in plants operated by packers in other cities. It is a direct request for from \$2 to \$2.50 per day increase for each employee and comes on top of the \$1.45 per day increase granted when the "war working agreement" was entered into.

There are forty new points made in the petition, the question of a "closed shop" figuring in some of the requests. Under the terms of the December agreement entered into between the packing concerns and employees they were privileged to ask for revision or changes at any time during "the period of the war."

As the agreement entered into before Judge Alschuler, as arbitrator, was only for "the period of the war," there is some doubt as to whether any award made by him under the new demands would hold beyond the time of the signing of the peace treaty. It is generally believed that any agreement as to wages or working conditions beyond that time would necessarily be a new one.

John G. Condon, one of the attorneys representing the packing concerns in the wage dispute, said there has been no charge made in the petition that the packers have violated their agreement in any way, and that for the period of the war they would continue to abide by any decision made by Judge Alschuler.

"There were eighteen items in the original demand upon which the December award was made," said Mr. Condon. "Twelve were agreed upon before we appeared before Judge Alschuler, and there is no complaint that the six points involved in the arbitration have not been adhered to.

"The packing companies do not believe that conditions now justify any such demands as have been made, especially when they will now be confronted with the problem of finding places for the thousands of employees who left to enter the service."

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

REFRIGERATION SERVICE IN WAR.

It has been acknowledged that the American army in France was the best-fed army in the world, and perhaps the most important element in achieving this result was refrigeration for the preservation of fresh meats and other perishable foods. Refrigeration on such a gigantic scale and on such short notice would not have been possible without the co-operation of American packinghouse interests and the enlistment of packinghouse experts and employees.

No feature of the supply service was more important than the Refrigerator Plant Companies recruited almost wholly from American packinghouses, and sent to France to keep the food fresh for the soldiers. The illustration shown here is a group of men with Refrigerator Plant Company No. 301 in France, commanded by Major Laurance H. Armour. It will serve as an illustration of the scope of work done by this new and important branch of the service.

The officers and men in this organization have been operating one of the largest refrigerating plants in existence, from which the American forces have been supplied with meats and other perishable food products. Details of the work include the operation of a gigantic power plant, unloading of refrigerator cars, trucking and storing of products in the freezer, weighing, checking and loading of products for shipment to the front lines, and conveying the shipments en route.

Major Armour displayed keen judgment in recruiting his organization, as is evidenced by the accompanying photographs—a more splendid appearing group of men would be difficult to imagine. Each of the officers has had some special experience, either in the mechanical or practical operation of American cold storage plants. Most of the officers were selected from the Armour organization and many of the privates are men who have been especially selected from the United States Quartermaster Corps on account of their physical fitness for the strenuous work ahead.

Other refrigerator companies were recruited from other packinghouse organizations with similar splendid results.

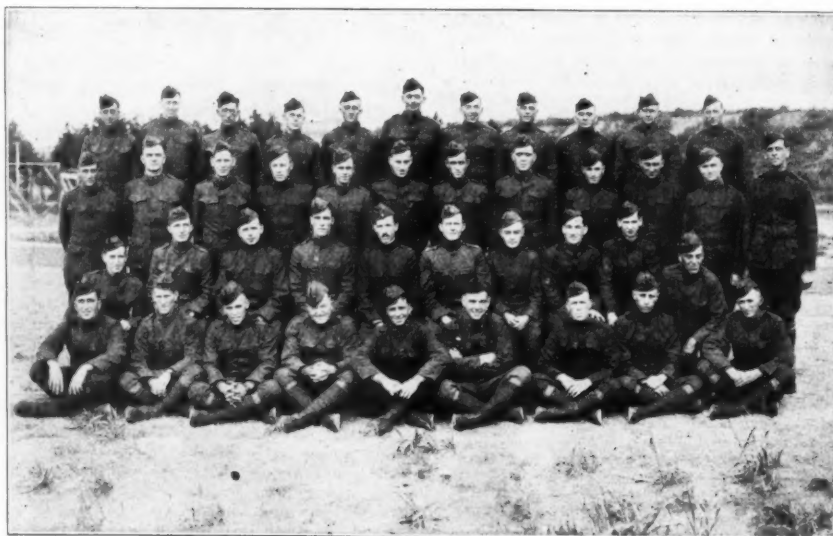
ARMOUR STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Armour & Company was held on November 25 at the company's office at Chicago. A number of the company's eighteen hundred preferred stockholders were present. Only formal routine business was transacted, no statement of earnings being available at this date, due to the short lapse of time between the close of the company's fiscal year, November 2, as established by the United States Food Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, and the date of the meeting as fixed by the by-laws.

The fiscal year just closed was the first full year of the company operating under the restricted earnings as established by the United States Food Administration and the supervisory accounting of the Federal Trade Commission. From the only estimates possible at this time the opinion was expressed that the earnings would be somewhat less than last year. The company will issue and mail to its stockholders its balance sheet as of November 2 and profit and loss statement for the year ending that date at the usual time, as has been its custom, which will be some time about the middle of January. To make possible the presentation of financial figures at the stockholders' meetings, an amendment to the by-laws was adopted, establishing the date for the annual meeting as the third Wednesday in January each year hereafter.

The present Board of Directors of the company were re-elected. They are: J. Ogden Armour, Charles W. Armour, A. Watson Armour, Robert J. Dunham, Arthur Meeker, F. Edson White, E. A. Valentine, George B. Robbins and Frederick W. Croll. Following the stockholders' meeting the directors met and re-elected the present officers, and declared the usual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 1 next to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14. No action was taken with respect to dividends on the common stock.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.



PART OF A REFRIGERATOR PLANT COMPANY IN FRANCE.

Packinghouse men helping to keep the boys "over there" supplied with unspiced food. Major Laurance H. Armour, in command, is fifth from the left in the second row. On his left is Captain T. A. Connors. The illustration is used by courtesy of the Armour Magazine.

Meat Packers' Part in Providing War Food

The contribution of the meat industry of the United States toward the winning of the war is strikingly illustrated in statistics made public today by President James B. McCrea, of the American Meat Packers' Association. Statisticians connected with the association have compiled figures from official sources showing the amount of meat food furnished by our packers to American and Allied governments, and to neutrals, since the war began in August, 1914, and these figures were given out by President McCrea from his office at Cleveland, Ohio.

The United States furnished to the American and allied governments and neutrals, from August, 1914, to the end of September, 1918, more than 2,179,709,993 pounds of beef products and 6,280,377,817 pounds of pork products, making a total of more than 8,460,087,810 pounds of meat products. The last figure compares with 4,943,512,568 pounds of beef and pork products exported to all countries of the world in the four-year period preceding the war. Figures for October and November were not available.

To prepare the war shipments about 40,000,000 hogs and 4,000,000 cattle were killed, most of the war orders being filled at plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Fort Worth. The figures do not include commodities consumed by civilians in the United States.

Beef and pork products furnished during the war were divided as follows:

Beef, canned	371,340,750 lbs.
Beef, fresh	1,247,851,834 "
Beef, pickled	191,131,589 "
Oleo oil	312,212,356 "
Tallow	57,173,470 "
Bacon	2,695,282,120 "
Hams and shoulders	1,295,219,076 "
Lard	1,844,307,024 "
Neutral lard	84,015,611 "
Pork, canned	26,440,456 "
Pork, fresh	140,620,519 "
Pork, pickled	194,493,011 "

Total 8,460,087,810 "

These statistics indicate that Americans in the army have been eating more bacon in proportion to beef than ever before in their lives.

President McCrea says in comment on the situation:

"Our problems of production on the farms, manufacture in the packing plant and shipments abroad have by no means been ended. All factors in the meat industry probably will have to continue to work under pressure for a year or more to come. Record-breaking tasks still confront stockman and packer, and the consumer must continue to do his part in meat saving if we are to meet the world demands made upon us, and which we are bound to consider in view of our part in the settlement of the war."

Detailed Figures of Products Supplied.

Detailed figures for various products by years are as follows:

Canned Beef:	Pounds.
Fiscal Year.	
1914-1915	75,243,261
1915-1916	50,803,765
1916-1917	67,536,125
1917-1918	103,401,366
July, 1918	*15,879,048
August, 1918	*19,346,380
September, 1918	*39,445,754
	371,655,699
Less July, 1914	314,949
Total war period	371,340,750

Fresh Beef:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	170,440,934
1915-1916	231,214,000
1916-1917	197,177,101
1917-1918	445,164,994
July, 1918	*51,810,643
August, 1918	*70,815,684
September, 1918	*81,616,807
	1,248,240,163
Less July, 1914	388,329

Total war period 1,247,851,834

Hams and Shoulders:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	203,701,114
1915-1916	282,208,611
1916-1917	266,656,581
1917-1918	417,931,364
July, 1918	*55,286,000
August, 1918	*45,384,998
September, 1918	*36,190,919
	1,307,339,587
Less July, 1914	12,140,511

Total war period 1,295,219,076

Lard:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	475,531,908
1915-1916	427,011,338
1916-1917	444,769,540
1917-1918	367,177,044
July, 1918	*70,437,284
August, 1918	*51,099,465
September, 1918	*33,267,902
	1,869,294,481
Less July, 1914	24,987,457

Total war period 1,844,307,024

Tallow:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	20,239,988
1915-1916	16,288,743
1916-1917	15,209,369
1917-1918	4,072,395
July, 1918	*1,221,844
August, 1918	*28,856
September, 1918	*112,275
	57,173,470

Bacon:	Pounds.
Fiscal Year.	
1914-1915	346,718,227
1915-1916	579,808,786
1916-1917	667,151,972
1917-1918	842,536,384
July, 1918	*134,325,837
August, 1918	*78,520,165
September, 1918	*57,125,275
	2,706,186,646
Less July, 1914	10,904,526

Total war period 2,695,282,120

Fresh Pork:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	3,908,193
1915-1916	63,005,524
1916-1917	50,435,615
1917-1918	21,338,963
July, 1918	*1,654,486
August, 1918	*138,770
September, 1918	*138,968
	140,620,519

Total war period 140,620,519

Pickled Pork:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	45,655,576
1915-1916	63,460,713
1916-1917	46,992,721
1917-1918	31,996,815
July, 1918	*4,354,444
August, 1918	*2,928,834
September, 1918	*2,843,374
	198,232,477
Less July, 1914	3,739,466

Total war period 194,493,011

Pickled Beef:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	31,874,743
1915-1916	38,114,682
1916-1917	58,053,667
1917-1918	69,222,985
July, 1918	*8,242,168
August, 1918	*4,799,100
September, 1918	*3,009,998
	193,317,343
Less July, 1914	2,185,754

Total war period 191,131,589

Oleo Oil:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	80,481,946
1915-1916	102,645,914
1916-1917	67,110,111
1917-1918	55,551,177
July, 1918	*4,903,078
August, 1918	*5,188,672
September, 1918	*4,580,971
	320,461,869
Less July, 1914	8,249,513

Total war period 312,212,356

Neutral Lard:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	26,021,054
1915-1916	34,426,590
1916-1917	17,576,240
1917-1918	3,915,789
July, 1918	*2,343,924
August, 1918	*623,893
September, 1918	*122,262
	85,029,752
Less July, 1914	1,014,141

Total war period 84,015,611

Canned Pork:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1914-1915	4,644,418
1915-1916	9,610,732
1916-1917	5,896,126
1917-1918	5,049,183
July, 1918	*244,190
August, 1918	*233,910
September, 1918	*761,897
	26,440,456

*Figure includes only exports to Allies, Belgian Relief and American Expeditionary Forces. Statistics for November, 1918, not available.

EXPRESS RATES TO GO UP.

Increased express rates effective January 1 are provided for in a general order issued by Director General McAdoo, effective January 1, 1919. The essential features of the order provide that in the territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi River, the increase in express merchandise rates range from 16c. to 17c. per hundred pounds, regardless of the distance hauled in that territory.

The increase in the balance of the United States will range from 10 cents to 12 cents per hundred pounds on merchandise. The increase on food products will be about three-quarters of the increase on merchandise shipped by express.

REMOVE EXPORT BAR ON HAIR.

In a blanket order issued this week modifying the export conservation list the War Trade Board has removed the following from the list of those articles requiring export licenses: Animal hair, as follows: Manufactures of, Raw, X-2. Hair, as follows: Animal, manufactures of; animal, raw, X-2; horse, manufactures of, horse hair, as follows: Manufactures of, Raw, X-2.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

FIGURING TALLOW IN SHOP FATS.

A subscriber in New England asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me any idea of what percentage of tallow may be expected from city shop fats or scraps, usual run?

Mixed city shop fats or scraps—not sorted—present a hard problem to figure the value in tallow thereof, as collections vary considerably in percentages of fat and bone. Two tests appended demonstrate this:

Collection No. 1, 2,235 lbs. raw material, sorted 1,271 lbs. fat and 962 lbs. bone, or 56.92 per cent. and 43.08 per cent., respectively. This batch yielded in rendered tallow 973 lbs., or 43.57 per cent. of the whole. Tankage was not figured.

Collection No. 2, 3,741 lbs. raw material, sorted 1,560 lbs. fat and 2,181 lbs. of bone, or 41.70 per cent. and 58.30 per cent., respectively. This batch yielded 1,170 lbs. in rendered tallow, or 31.28 per cent. of the whole. Tankage was not figured.

This shows that considerable experience would be necessary to "lump" material of this kind in estimating yields.

CLASSIFYING HORNS AND HOOFS.

An inquirer from abroad writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We should like to have you tell us the meaning of your quotations on hoofs and horns; what are the different classes, etc.

Horns quoted as No. 1 steer horns must be perfectly sound horns, not cracked, and the tips perfect. They may be averaged from 50 pounds per 100 pieces up; usually

graded in a 5-pound spread, thus: 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70, 70 to 75, if quantity warrants such selection; otherwise they may be mixed and so shipped.

No. 2 are steer horns 40 to 45 pounds average, quality equal to No. 1. No. 3 includes culls (horns split or with the tips cut off), bulls, small steers, stags, cows, oxen, etc. Such material is not acceptable for manufacturing purposes, but suitable for fertilizer when ground to meal.

Hoofs acceptable for manufacturing purposes run 20 to 22 pounds per 100 pieces, and must be white. There are a few striped hoofs acceptable. All other hoofs are eligible only for meal, and may be ground up with the rejected horns for fertilizer material, valued according to its ammonia content.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: Kansas City Packing Co., 26th and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Kan.; Stiefel, O'Mara Co., Inc., 433 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.; Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., 614 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; Wilson & Co., Three Oaks, Mich.; I. H. Sentz, 535 West Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Purity Packing Co., 1318-22 West 21st street, Chicago, Ill.

Meat inspection withdrawn: Legg Meat Curing Co., 61 West Georgia avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; the Cudahy Packing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Central Iowa Packing & Provision Co., Atlantic, Iowa; Nathan Zimmermann, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; John Jockers, 1907 Dunlap street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension: Nagle Packing Co., Dix avenue, Detroit, Mich.; P. D. Hughes, Camden, N. J.; Henry Strecker, 2066 East Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton street, Trenton, N. J.; W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Holcombe

Provision Co., Inc., 74 North Canal street, Newark, N. J.; Michael Lux, 9 Lynn street, Woburn, Mass.; Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Harris, 443 West 45th street, New York, N. Y.

ARMY FOOD DOES NOT SPOIL.

The War Department has issued a statement concerning the sanitary conditions of food served to the troops and the small danger of its spoiling. In permanent camps refrigeration and other sanitary arrangements permit the constant serving of fresh meats and other foods without danger of spoiling. In the field it is different; on this point the War Department says:

"The American Expeditionary Forces use, for the troops in the field operations, very little food of which there is danger of spoiling. Meats are practically all canned, and consist of canned corn beef, canned fresh roast beef, canned hash, salmon, sardines and canned bacon. Soup is issued in cubes. Potatoes which have been dehydrated, trench bread, dried beans or peas, jam, coffee, sugar, salt, evaporated milk and sweet chocolate are the other principal items of the field ration. Other dehydrated vegetables, and if practicable fresh potatoes, may be substituted for dehydrated potatoes. Dried fruit is alternated for jam and candy is often substituted for sweet chocolate. Whenever possible, soft bread is issued instead of trench bread."

FOOD ALLOWANCES ON SHIPBOARD.

The War Trade Board announce the following changes in food allowances for vessels which under the bunker rules and regulations are required to obtain bunker licenses: Wheat products, 18 ounces per man per day, instead of 10 ounces; sugar, 4 ounces per man per day, instead of 3 ounces; beef, 24 ounces per man per day, instead of 16 ounces. These are the only changes in food allowances that can be made for the present, and the additional allowances of the three articles mentioned does not in any way affect the present total allowance of all food articles of 9 pounds per man per day.

Carry On

The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the American Chemist who has made possible our vast Chemical Industry now playing such an important part in world history.

Without him there would have been a dearth of foods, dyes, drugs, explosives, and other high essentials, which would have lengthened the war and perhaps made Victory impossible.

The American Chemical Industry is now one of the giant factors in international commerce and will help supply the tonnage for the greatest merchant marine the world has ever known.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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THE NEW FOOD PROGRAMME

The end of hostilities, as already has been said, does not mean the end of food conservation. On the other hand, the problem is more complex than ever, with neutrals and even enemies begging for our food supplies, while our allies and our own military and civilian population demand first consideration.

Before departing to survey the changed situation abroad Herbert Hoover planned a seven-day campaign to be called "Food Conservation Week for World Relief," which is to occupy the coming week. With the Allied and liberated peoples alone, it is estimated that there are 300,000,000 people looking to America for food, and the Food Administration idea is to try to impress upon each individual in this country this week the food obligation that rests upon him.

Mr. Hoover calls it America's opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice. He reminds us of that fact that last summer, when the military situation was acute, we assured the Inter-Allied Food Conference in London

that whatever the war food programme of the Allies required we were prepared to meet; that the Conference need not consider whether or not we had the supplies, we were prepared to find them. We pledged ourselves, by the voluntary economy of our people, to have the reserves in food to supply all necessities. The ending of the war does not release us from the pledge. The same populations must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves.

The change in the foreign situation necessarily alters the details of our food programme, says Mr. Hoover, because the freeing of the seas from the submarine menace renders accessible the wheat supplies of India, Australia and the Argentine. The total food demand upon the United States is not diminished, however. On the contrary, it is increased. In addition to the supplying of those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the opportunity of meeting the needs of those millions of people in the hitherto occupied territories who are facing actual starvation.

The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia and Armenia rely upon America for immediate aid. Mr. Hoover says we must also participate in the preservation of the newly liberated nations in Austria; nor can we ignore the effect on the future world developments of a famine condition among those other people whom we have recently released from our enemies.

The President asked Mr. Hoover to take charge for this Government of this work; to perfect and enlarge the arrangements for foodstuffs to the populations of Belgium and France now being released, and to organize and determine the need of provision to the liberated peoples of Southern Europe to prevent such a situation as has come about in Russia. Mr. Hoover declares that the determining factor for the success of such an enlarged appeal will be the vivid consciousness in every individual in each community of obligation and opportunity. It is that common recognition of obligation that he now wishes to create.

American meat packers are first in line to meet this need, as they were to meet the needs of the war period. Their utmost effort is now being put forth to respond to calls to be made upon them when Mr. Hoover finishes his world survey, and theirs is an example of service worthy of emphasis during this week of food conservation campaigning.

THE COTTON OIL SITUATION

The stringent orders promulgated by Mr. Hoover with reference to the temporary stoppage of export of cottonseed oils is having a very serious effect on the stabilization programme for the cottonseed industry. This

order, made mandatory as Mr. Hoover was leaving for Europe, was for the purpose of piling up a reserve of oils in order to secure better distribution of this commodity after his conference with representatives of the Allies' purchasing boards abroad. But the effect of such a stoppage on the stabilization price programme was evidently not taken into account.

At a recent conference between representatives of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the Food Administration the contention made by the producers' representatives with reference to the continuation of the present stabilization programme of the cottonseed industry, and its effect on the oil market, was to the effect that the present condition of the market is critical and fraught with great danger to the entire industry. Serious financial loss is threatened by the abrupt cessation of buying by refiners and lard substitute manufacturers, who having only a limited export outlet for their stocks of oil on hand and already purchased, are rapidly withdrawing from the market, compelling the crude oil mills in turn to shut down at the height of their season, and to cease buying seed.

The stoppage of the natural flow of the oil products through trade channels, even for a day, is reflected back through every operation from consumer to producer and with the inelastic programme of stabilization in force it is believed by trade interests that there is danger of a serious break and of losses at every point, unless the market be opened without delay.

The Food Administration agrees that the condition is becoming serious, and has notified the crushers' association that the present restriction on oil export will be modified, slightly at least, to the extent of allowing permits for export of cottonseed oil shipments of about 20,000 tons, or approximately 100,000 barrels. This will relieve the tension temporarily, at least, until Mr. Hoover can size up the situation abroad, but trade interests feel that it does not fully meet the present critical situation.

Now that the sudden cessation of war orders and other economic changes have been hurriedly brought into effect, there seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the liability and obligation of the government with the producers of seed, crushers and refiners, with reference to the continuation of the agreement which should have obtained to the end of the crushing season in July next. It will without doubt be the policy of the government to adjust claims with as little litigation as possible, and the matter has been referred to the legal department of the Food Administration for an opinion, which is expected will be forthcoming within a few days.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Plains Packing Co., Amarillo, Texas, has been incorporated to establish a packing plant at this point.

The Douglas Cotton Oil Mill at Samson, Ala., has been destroyed by fire at a loss of \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Hopkins Fertilizer Company, New Albany, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

It is reported that Morris & Company will erect a new office building in Chicago, Ill., on the site just west of the present general office.

The International Live Stock Co., Dover, Dela., to deal in livestock and conduct

ranches, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

Chippewa Hog Breeders Company, Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. C. Hatcher, F. J. Coleman and E. Lawhorn.

Plans are being prepared by Stifel's Union Brewing Co., 3136 Gravois avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for the remodeling of their brewery into an oleomargarine factory. Cost \$100,000.

Warehouse No. 1 of the Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., containing 7,500 to 10,000 tons cottonseed, destroyed by fire. It is estimated the loss is \$500,000.

Permit has been granted to the D. B. Martin

Company for the erection of a storage and salesroom on the west side of Thirty-sixth street, north of Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., to cost \$12,000.

C. L. Hertz, manager of Armour & Company's branch at Shreveport, La., has left to take charge of Armour's branch in Butte, Mont., and will be succeeded at Shreveport by W. H. Faurote of Alexandria, La.

At the annual meeting of the Northern Packing Company at Grand Forks, No. Dak., the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, M. F. Murphy; vice-president, R. B. Griffith; treasurer, J. A. Dinne; secretary, C. W. Graves.

RULE ON PRICES AND PRIORITIES.

The War Industries Board announces a general decision that maximum prices which have been placed on any commodity by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board will not be taken off until the end of the period for which they were fixed. When that time arrives a decision will be made as to whether any further prices shall stay in effect. It was also announced that the Board has abandoned all priorities going into civilian production and that the only preference which will be allowed will be to the United States Railroad Administration, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Navy in the order named. In other words, the preference list applies only to the three Government departments named.

Each of the forty-two industries with which officials of the War Industries Board have been dealing have been asked to come to Washington and to confer with officials of the Board as to their wishes about the lifting of restrictions in their own industry. In a great many instances, it is said, the industries have stated that they wished at least some of the restrictions to be left on. In this connection Chairman Baruch stated that he personally thought that some conservation methods should be put into effect, and he is of opinion that this matter should be left with some permanent Government department for further investigation.

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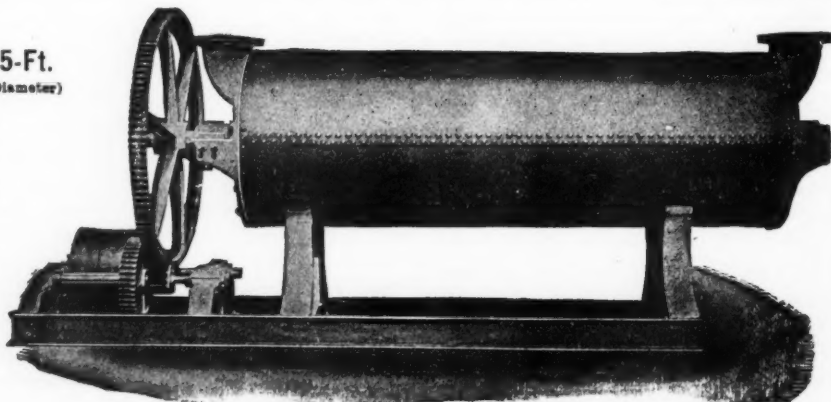
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm—Demand Good—Hog Prices Maintained—Permit System Inaugurated.

There was rather limited price movement in the futures market for hog products during the past week, but values were maintained and showed an advance in some cases over quotations of last week. The control of the hog movement was a very important factor in the whole situation. The trade had been getting uneasy regarding the movement of hogs, and as to whether the packing and distributing trade could take care of the tremendous hog movement. The receipts last week at the seven leading points were 985,000, or 103,000 more than the preceding week and 142,000 more than for the same week last year. At the same time, the movement of cattle was also large, exceeding that of the preceding week by 54,000 and that of last year by 47,000. Receipts of sheep were 325,000, compared with 265,000 the previous week and 200,000 last year.

Some drastic action was necessary, in order to control the market, and the plan as indicated last week, of the permit system, was inaugurated. The effect of this permit system in grain has been to handle the largest movement ever known, without congesting the terminals and tying up a great lot of box-cars. If the permit system works out in the movement of livestock as it has in grain, it will allow for an even and steady flow to market of hogs to the capacity of the packing and shipping facilities to care for.

With the enormous movement of hogs, there has been a comparatively firm price, while the price of cattle, sheep and lambs has advanced in face of the movement. The comparative prices the past week at Chicago follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$17.58	\$15.65	\$9.75	\$13.25
Previous week	17.62	15.10	9.00	14.75
Cor. week, 1917	17.75	11.15	11.50	17.00
Cor. week, 1916	9.50	9.90	8.00	11.65
Cor. week, 1915	6.45	8.75	5.95	8.90
Av. 1910 to 1917	\$8.75	\$8.40	\$5.90	\$9.05

A change in the regulations was made during the week, which may have considerable

bearing on the hog situation, and that was the including of lightweight hogs—150 lbs. and under—in the "throw-outs." This was done by the Food Administration in order to keep the lightweight hogs back in the country, until they have had time to put on sufficient weight and also to consume the undesirable grades of corn. The keeping back of these lightweight hogs will relieve the situation to quite an extent, as the marketing of lightweight hogs has been a rather disturbing factor in the entire situation. Notwithstanding this, however, the average weight of the hogs received has been quite good; the past week the Chicago average weight was 220 lbs., against 225 the previous week, 193 the same week last year, and 180 lbs. two years ago.

The exports of provisions, particularly hog products, are keeping up on a huge scale. The October bacon shipments were double those of last year, hams $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much, lard nearly five times as much, and the exports of beef and beef products were on a corresponding scale. The U. S. shipments of provisions for the month of October this year, compared with ten months last year, and for the ten months ending with October 31, follow:

	Oct., '18.	Oct., '17.
Beef, canned, lbs.	9,999,121	2,937,979
Beef, canned, value	\$4,465,256	\$860,448
Beef, fresh, lbs.	26,449,372	9,100,326
Beef, fresh, value	\$6,110,584	\$1,407,021
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,752,060	5,068,739
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$1,190,370	\$656,628
Oleo oil, lbs.	1,316,112	1,221,162
Oleo oil, value	\$328,851	\$124,651
Bacon, lbs.	58,131,739	29,362,796
Bacon, value	\$17,130,212	\$7,942,545
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	25,430,106	9,995,243
Hams and shoulders, value	\$7,330,468	\$2,567,184
Lard, lbs.	46,025,020	9,638,880
Lard, value	\$13,093,621	\$2,448,586
Neutral lard, lbs.	152,031	288,138
Neutral lard, value	\$45,118	\$60,503
Pork, pickled, lbs.	2,089,854	3,351,511
Pork, pickled, value	\$455,733	\$751,248
Lard compounds, lbs.	8,893,018	4,320,059
Lard compounds, value	\$2,117,956	\$971,391

(Continued on page 31.)

RUSH TO MARKET LIVESTOCK.

Foolish Liquidation of Half Fat Cattle and Sheep When Meat Is Needed.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, November 27, 1918.—Chicago received for the first half of this week about

85,000 cattle, 107,000 sheep, and 95,000 hogs. Cattle and sheep are coming in cumbersome quantities, while hogs, regulated by the permit system, are not cumbersome. The Government might apply the permit system to cattle and sheep, thereby saving the foolish liquidation of half-fat cattle and sheep.

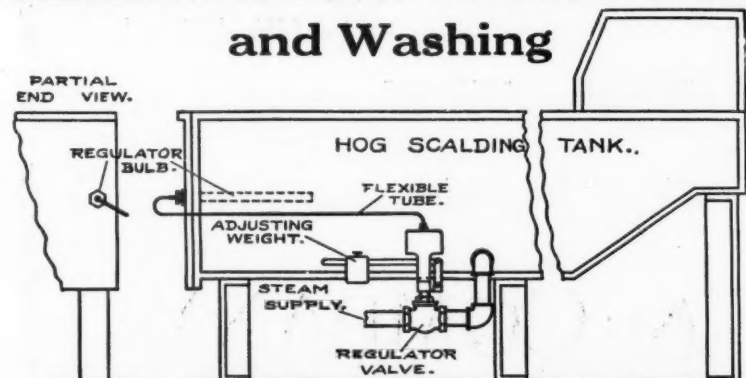
It is rather mystifying to see farmers stampeded into cashing in livestock after the Food Administration has given such a positive assurance that every head of livestock, and more, will be required to keep starvation from the doors of many parts of Europe. If we are to be guided by the advice of the Food Administration, which is in a position to know the world's requirements for foods, cheap meat foods are not likely when the United States will be called upon to save a great part of the world from hunger.

The situation might be relieved somewhat if the public would eat less meat, but with the pockets of the working people full of money, high prices will not keep them from eating meats, and therefore little help can be looked for from that direction.

Of course, we fully realize that a time will come when war prices will go out of existence, but we are some distance from that day. Butter and eggs are retailing at from 72c. to 75c. per lb., cheese from 40c. to 45c., turkeys from 42c. to 49c., chickens from 32c. to 35c., geese around 40c., and ducks from 35c. to 38c. These prices would not indicate that hogs, sheep and cattle need to be put on the bargain counter in the immediate future.

Pork products, beef and mutton, even at their present high prices, are cheap compared with other foods. The big run of light cattle coming to market at the present time will furnish meat where the best cuts should retail around 25c. to 30c. at the outside if the butchers will be satisfied with a reasonable profit. Fresh pork shoulders are selling around 22c., picnic around 20c., green hams around 29c., pork loins around 30c., butts around 25c., and tenderloins that sold at 45c. are now down to around 34c. With these wholesale prices and a reasonable profit added for the butcher, all things considered, hog meats are the cheapest food on the market, and from now on during the heavy rush of hogs to market the consumption of fresh pork will no doubt be enormous.

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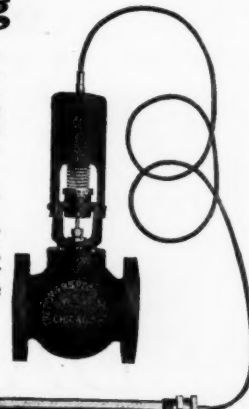
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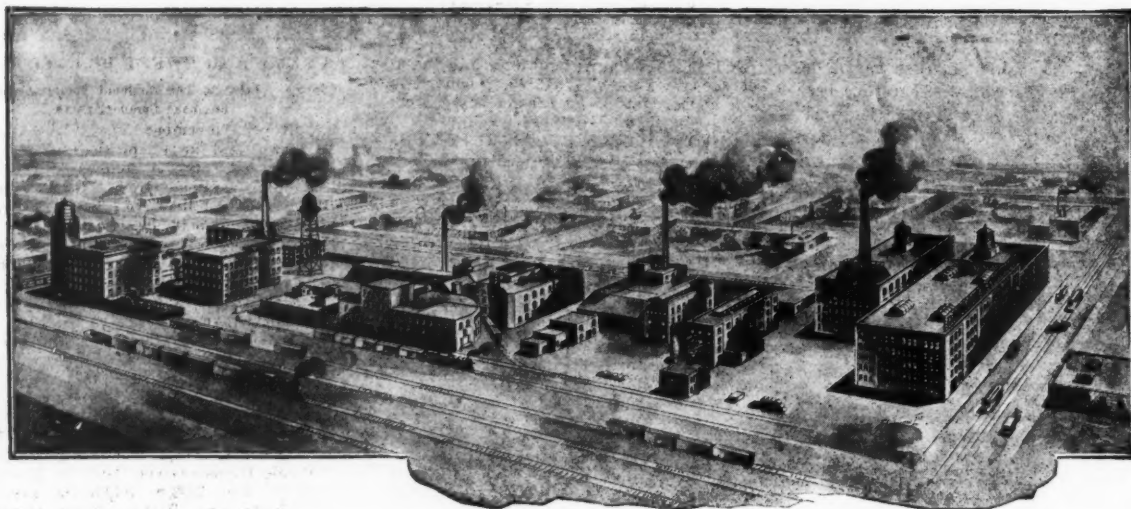
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has a decided change for the worse. There has been a marked break in prices during the week, and on Tuesday 200 drums of specials sold at 17½¢, and 100 drums at 16½¢, with rumors of a still larger amount at the lower price. The situation in tallow has been most directly affected by the developments in the war situation, and the question of the glycerine extraction. Soap makers have not been able to buy as liberally, owing to the absence of the glycerine outlet, and the competition of the position of competing oils and fats had a direct bearing on the price movement. The fact that cocoanut oil is weaker, with sales at 16@16½¢, that other foreign oils are being pressed for sale, and that with the enormous movement of hogs there is a very large production of lard, are factors which had a most direct bearing on the entire situation. The grease market was also unsettled, with liberal supplies of tallow available, owing to the heavy marketings of stock, and with the possibility that within a comparatively short time supplies of tallow from the Argentine and Australia will be on the foreign markets, if not here, all entering into the situation. It is not thought probable that the War Trade Board will permit the importation of South American tallow, due to the need for it on the other side, but with an increasingly ample supply of freight room from South America, such conditions may develop. There is no relief yet in the oil situation for export. Quotations: City prime, 17¼¢, and special loose at 16½¢.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been barely steady and rather irregular. The break of four cents a pound in the price of tallow during the week has brought an added complication into the stearine market, as this decline in the raw product naturally had considerable influence on this market, lowering costs of production just that much. Oleo is quoted at 23½¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet but firm. Extras are quoted at 28@29¢, according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is easier but quoted nominally. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3@3.10; 30 degrees at \$2.65@2.75, and prime \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—Demand is quieter and the market easier. Yellow, 17@17½¢; bone, 17½@18¢; house, 17@17½¢; brown, 16½@17¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 26, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼@4½¢. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2.65@3¢. per lb.; talc, 2@2¼¢. per lb.; silic, \$18@22 per 1,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 per gal.; Cochín cocoanut oil, 19½@21¢. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17½@18¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65@1.67 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18@18½¢. per lb.; corn oil, 18@18½¢. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18¢. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, not quotable; saponified glycerine, not quotable; crude soap glycerine, not quotable; chemically pure glycerine, not quotable; prime packers' grease, 16¼@17¢. per lb.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending November 16, 1918, compare as follows:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 23, 1918.
	Week Nov. 23, 1918.	Week Nov. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	.....	33	.....
Total .....	.....	33	.....
To—	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 23, 1918.
	Week Nov. 23, 1918.	Week Nov. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	4,799,000	21,050,000	7,863,000
Continent	4,396,000	7,894,000	16,539,000
Total	9,195,000	28,944,000	24,403,000
To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 23, 1918.
	Week Nov. 23, 1918.	Week Nov. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	2,254,000	5,000	3,928,000
Continent	1,799,000	4,996,000	10,860,000
Total	4,053,000	5,001,000	14,787,000
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	.....	9,195,000	4,053,000
Total week ..	.....	9,195,000	4,053,000
Previous week ..	.....	8,050,000	2,877,000
Two weeks ago ..	.....	7,158,000	7,857,000
Cor. week, 1917..	33	28,944,000	5,001,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 23, 1918.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	.....	7,000	7,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.	24,403,000	39,599,000	15,197,000
Lard, lbs.	14,787,000	24,425,000	9,637,000

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 27, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32@32½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32@32½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31¾¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¾¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 23¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 22¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 21¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21¼¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¾¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 39½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 40¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¢.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 28, 1918.—Wholesale price on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 39@40¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¼¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32¢; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33¢; city steam lard, 26½¢. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34¢; skinned shoulders, 28¢; boneless butts, 35¢; Boston butts, 31¢; lean trimmings, 24¢; regular trimmings, 17¢; spare ribs, 21¢; neck ribs, 8¢; kidneys, 16¢; tails, 16¢; snouts, 10¢; livers, 4¢; pig tongues, 21¢.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED CROP.

The following is a résumé of the movement of Egyptian cotton seed for the "cotton" year from September 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918:

	Bushels.
Stock on hand at Alexandria September 1, 1917.....	751,816
Arrived up to August 30, 1918.....	17,725,849
Total	18,477,665
Exports	14,759,604
Local consumption	3,336,736
Total	18,096,340

Stock on hand at Alexandria August 31, 1918 381,325

England took 14,666,555 bushels of the cotton seed exported, France 2,885 bushels, and Greece 90,163 bushels. Besides the amount used for consumption in Alexandria, 2,177,600 bushels were crushed at two of the principal provincial towns in Lower Egypt.

COTTON OIL AND PEANUT MARKETS.

The cotton oil and peanut situation in a part of the Southeast at this time is set forth in a letter to producers by Commissioner Wade of the Alabama Agricultural Department, in which he says in part:

The tremendous rush of cottonseed and peanuts are breaking the market and threatening to break the producers. The markets are restricted by the anti-hoarding law. Every buyer of cottonseed and peanuts operates under a federal license. The license is limited in the amount of stocks which he may keep on hand. He is also limited to 60 days as to the time he can keep stocks

on hand. His storage space is limited and crowded. He is limited for funds with which to buy owing to the great volume of money required to finance large stocks at present values.

If the onrush of products crowd these conditions, dull demands at lower prices are natural consequences. Peanuts are following this trend at the present time and cottonseed would do the same if it were not for a fixed and protected price. Markets have appetites just like animals and oversupply is just like over feeding, which tends to destroy the appetite and waste begins.

There are no more oil mills this year than there were last year, yet there are in Alabama 150,000 tons more cottonseed and an increase in peanuts. The fixed price of cottonseed caused these seed to flow directly to the mills to the extent of monopolizing all storage space, straining the mills and banks which finance them with funds to take care of the influx of seed.

These mills have not had sufficient time to work up the seed to reclaim space and to sell the oil, meal and hulls to replace the value of the seed and release capital with which to handle the peanut crop. Consequently the peanut price, not having been fixed, must wait or be sacrificed. The only protection the mills have is to withdraw from the market or lower the price to discourage the onrush of peanuts now attempted to be put on the market. It sometimes happens that the manufacturer who falls out of the market or lowers prices in self-defense is unjustly classed as a greedy speculator.

COST OF MOTOR TRUCK OPERATION.

The Federal Motor Truck Company will furnish to any truck owner who requests them record forms and advice as to the best method of using them in ascertaining what his truck or trucks are doing and costing day by day. The Federal Company has had daily

record forms and monthly recapitulation sheets printed for the express purpose of supplying them without charge to truck owners, this being in line with the government's request that all transportation facilities be speeded up. Use of such forms, according to M. L. Pulcher, general manager of the Federal Company, should result in conservation of gasoline, add to the life of the truck, and increase its working capacity.

On these forms, records are made of every item of cost and then listed under one of two heads—fixed charges and variable charges. The fixed charges are labor, interest on investment, insurance, garage rent and taxes and license and will be the same each day regardless of work done. The variable charges are fuel, lubricants, tires, maintenance and depreciation. These latter depend entirely upon the miles travelled each day, no mileage, no variable charges.

Records of truck operation and costs will show two facts: First, the greater the daily mileage, the greater will be the proportion of variable charges to the whole. Variable increase in direct proportion to the mileage travelled. Second, the greater the daily mileage, the less burdensome will be the fixed charges. Fixed charges decrease in proportion to the mileage travelled.

If every precaution is taken to reduce the idle time of the truck to keep it operating with a load, then the overhead expense per unit of work done will be decreased. The Federal Motor Truck Company has constantly advised owners to watch the loading, routing, dispatching and unloading of the trucks with this idea in view.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Again Talk of Trading in Cotton Oil Futures —Awaiting Reports from Food Administration Officials—Signing of Peace Also a Factor—Monthly Cottonseed Report Figures—Cotton Crop Estimates Lower Again.

There are members of the cottonseed oil trade again discussing the possible date of resumption of trading in cottonseed oil futures. It is realized that there is a fixed price now of 17.50c. per lb. for crude oil which, however, has been fixed by Food Administration officials and is subject to change, especially with signing of the peace treaty. It is realized that with peace in sight, and more especially with the actual signing of peace, the powers of the Food Administration end, except with the chance of some new powers being given them by the new Congress, to be effective after the peace. The discussion concerning the cottonseed oil trade just now is, naturally, of a very indefinite kind and not official, although it is intimated that there are communications passing and word is being awaited from Food Administration officials abroad.

In the meantime, the fixed basis of 17.50c. for crude oil still obtains, and might easily remain until peace is concluded, which might mean for several months. It is a question

whether there would be any considerable trading in cottonseed oil futures with the maintenance of this price for crude oil, as the only room for fluctuations would be that involved in a hedging differential. Normally the New York cottonseed oil market is about 120@140 points over the basis for crude oil, but this difference has widened to more than 250 points in abnormal times, and has also been as low as 80 points.

General reports from trade circles do not indicate that much business is passing, although strong hope is expressed that there will be a larger business in exports of oils very soon. Some improvement is already noticeable, and more would undoubtedly be found with more adequate tonnage arrangements. There is need for considerable oil abroad, and there are considerable surpluses in this country. The apportionment, however, is largely a matter for the Government to decide, and also depends upon the allocation of ships. It is probable that there will be more definite export statistics available now, and that the trade will be better able to gauge the extent of the export purchases. The official report for October, just out, shows shipments of cottonseed oil for the month of 3,677,000 lbs., compared with 4,504,000 in October, 1917, and for ten months ending

October 31, the total shipments are only 100,000,000 lbs., compared with the then very small total of 119,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time in 1917. It is noteworthy that the exports of lard compounds are increasing, and during October there were about 9,000,000 lbs. shipped, or nearly double those of October, 1917, while for the ten months since January 1 the shipments of lard compounds totaled 28,000,000 lbs., compared with 43,000,000 lbs. for the same time last year.

Estimates as to the cotton crop are again appearing, and it is rather surprising that these are not near twelve million bales, inasmuch as the weather conditions during September and October were very satisfactory, and the frost this year has been late. It had been hoped that the official report to be issued December 11 would show close to twelve million bales, not including linters, which would be approximately 800,000 bales more than the crop of the preceding year, but the private estimates recently issued range from 11,300,000 to 11,700,000 bales.

The Census Report, given during the week on cottonseed oil, showed that there were 969,000 tons of seed received at mills during October, compared with 1,118,000 in October last year, with a total since the season began of 1,952,000, compared with 1,726,000 last year. The amount of seed crushed so far this season totals 913,000 tons, compared with 830,000 tons last year. Some authori-

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ties figure that there are still nearly 2½ million tons of seed to be received by the mills for the balance of this season.

The Census Bureau Report further showed that the crude oil produced in October was 162,000,000 lbs., compared with 173,000,000 last year, and since the season began 261,000,000 lbs., compared with 257,000,000 last year. There are nearly 45,000,000 lbs. of crude oil on hand at mills, compared with 57,000,000 at the same time last year. Refined oil production in October was 118,000,000 lbs., compared with 108,000,000 last year, and for the first three months of the season 412,000,000, compared with 445,000,000 a year ago, leaving the amount of refined oil on hand 109,000,000 lbs., against 96,000,000 last year. The consumption of refined oil during October is given at 330,000 bbls., compared with 314,000 in October last year, and the total consumption for August, September and October is 756,000 bbls., against approximately 874,000 bbls., according to the analysis of one prominent refining concern.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was dull and easier, with free offerings from the coast. Sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast are quoted at 14¾@14¾c. Spot is quoted at 17½@18c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is steady, with a fair demand from consumer for foreign oil. Domestic crude is quoted at 18¼c. asked, in buyers' tanks, and Oriental oil, 17c. f. o. b. the coast, buyers' tanks. Edible spot in bbls. at 21@22c.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil is dull and easy, but refined oil is in fair demand at \$1.85 per gallon. Crude is quoted at 17¼c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is steady, but dull, with offers rather free but demand lacking. Manila oil is quoted at 15¼@15½c., sellers' tanks. Ceylon dom., 16½@16¾c., and Cochín dom., bbls., 18@18½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and nominal. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18¼c., nom. in bbls.; Nigar, 47c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

DUTCH BEECHNUT OIL.

Measures are being instituted by the newly appointed Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to increase the supply of edible oils in the Netherlands by making full use of the domestic beechnut crop. He estimates that between 2,000 and 2,500 metric tons of these nuts may be collected if every effort is made, and that from this amount of



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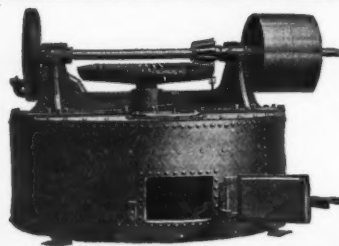
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raw nuts 300,000 to 400,000 kilos of oil may be obtained. This would afford a valuable addition to the dwindling stocks of edible oils in the Netherlands. The Zutphen Gazette reports that school children are to be used to gather the nuts. A price of 25 florins per 100 kilos (about 5½ cents per pound at the present rate of exchange, 48.25 cents)

will be paid to the gatherers. Owners of private lands from which beechnuts are gathered will receive compensation at the rate of 5 per cent. of the sums paid to the gatherers, and they will also have the right to purchase cattle cake prepared from the pulp of the nuts from their own property, at 50 florins per 100 kilos.

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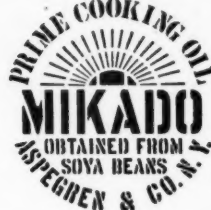
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MARGARINE WINS OUT IN ENGLAND.

Figures quoted by Sir William George Watson, Bart., of the Maypole Dairy Company, of England, in an address before the Royal Society of Arts recently, as to the growing popularity of oleomargarine in England since the war, show surprising comparisons. For instance, he shows that whereas in 1913 Great Britain manufactured only 1,611 tons, in 1917 the production at home had increased to 3,564 tons, while butter, which was imported in 1913 to the extent of 3,980 tons, shrank in 1916 (the latest official figures issued) to 2,092 tons. The following is the (weekly) showing in detail:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Manufactured in Gt. Britain.	1,611	1,728	2,219	2,479
Imports	1,460	1,470	1,973	2,647
Imports from Holland.	1,427	1,445	1,947	2,633
Butter imports—				
All countries	3,980	3,831	3,706	2,092
From Denmark	1,641	1,682	1,276	1,091
From Holland	147	177	43	35

Sir George feels that these figures and the present methods of manufacture and sale prove that oleomargarine has come into its own and is no longer obliged to masquerade as a "just as good" or a substitute for anything else. He says:

"A very interesting paper upon the subject of butterine or oleo-margarine butter, was read before the Royal Society of Arts by the late Anton Jurgens in 1884, and on perusing it I am struck with its apologetic character. In those days it was apparently considered necessary to apologize for either manufacturing or selling margarine.

"Today, apologies of this character are unnecessary. Margarine has now won by its own merits an established position in most countries, and has, since the war, proved a boon to all classes of the population. This, in spite of the admitted fact that since the

outbreak of war the quality of the 'over-kept' or 'held up' raw materials has sometimes affected the quality of the product, and will probably reduce the quality still further in the near future.

"I cannot agree that the success of margarine is caused through its similarity in appearance to butter, and in proof of this it is only necessary to mention that the greatest consumers of margarine per head of population are the Danes, who many years ago passed laws to forbid manufacturers making margarine which was colored to resemble butter.

"These laws were passed in Denmark to protect the very important Danish butter industry, and were probably at that time also expected partially to kill the growing margarine industry. Instead, they had the curious effect of greatly increasing the home consumption of margarine in Denmark, and of inducing the largest Danish margarine manufacturer, Otto Monsted, to build works in England in 1888 to enable him to retain his British customers who still wanted to buy colored margarine.

"The establishment of these works, in which my family became partners in 1889, was a principal cause of the increase in the British manufacture of margarine. Today

over 80 per cent of the margarine made in Great Britain is under the control of men who were trained in the factories established by Otto Monsted and his partners or successors, The Maypole Margarine Works, Limited.

"It has always seemed to me to be unwise for Great Britain to continue dependent upon foreign countries for the manufacture of important foods, especially so for food made from raw materials produced in the British empire. Maypole has always endeavored to encourage and extend the British manufacture of margarine, and in recent years the crushing of edible nuts and the refining of the resultant edible fats.

"After the outbreak of war, the then Colonial Secretary (Mr. Bonar Law) appointed a committee, upon which I had the pleasure of serving, under the chairmanship of our honored chairman of today (Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland). This committee was appointed to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to establish crushing and refining mills in the United Kingdom, and to extend the British margarine industry, and so provide a home market for the copra, palm kernels and other oil nuts and seeds which the British colonies had previously sent to Germany.

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"Early in the year 1917 the British government decided to give encouragement to the home manufacture of margarine. They then prohibited and made it an offense to make 'conditional sales' with sugar. This prohibition (when enforced) removed the handicap on 'Maypole' sales of margarine, and enabled the company to work their factory at its full capacity, and promptly to add over 900 tons to their weekly output and sales.

"In 1913 and 1914 over two-thirds of the home production of margarine was made at Maypole's factories, and they now manufacture over 2,000 tons a week at their

Southall factory. This quantity is about equal to the average weekly production of butter in the United Kingdom.

"Since the outbreak of war, Maypole and their chemists have been instrumental in assisting two of the largest British companies—Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., and the Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd.—to commence the manufacture of margarine in this country; and the two largest Dutch companies have nearly completed margarine works here, so there is every reason to hope that British factories will soon be in a position to render us independent of foreign

countries for the whole of our supplies.

"When Anton Jurgens read his paper in 1884, margarine was manufactured almost exclusively from animal fats and liquid oils. Today, coconut oil and palm-kernel oil have nearly displaced the animal fats.

"In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Jurgens' paper, Otto Hehner said that coconut oil was the only vegetable fat which at all resembled butter. At that time the manufacture and preparation of vegetable fats for other purposes than soap-making were only in their first stages.

"However, gradually new methods of treating the vegetable fats were introduced and in the early nineties coconut fats had already gained a certain place in the market as a cooking fat. During the following ten years, as refining methods were perfected, it slowly but surely found its way into the manufacture of margarine.

"Other fats, such as palm-kernel oil, were also introduced, with the result that about 90 per cent of the margarine manufactured is now made exclusively from vegetable fats and oils; and in my opinion the quality, when scientifically manufactured, is superior to that made with animal fats. Before the war the prices of vegetable fats were often equal to the prices of animal fats, but since the war the greater scarcity of animal fats has made the latter more expensive.

"Many and various difficulties have had to be overcome before the vegetable fats could be refined to the degree of perfection required to enable them to be utilized in the manufacture of margarine.

"Not only has it been necessary to design, improve, and again improve, upon the milling machinery used for the crushing of the nuts, but numerous processes, both physical and chemical, have had to be devised to free the crude oil from all color matters, from the contents of free, fatty acids, and from odor.

"Once the industry is firmly established, the favorable conditions for manufacturing in the United Kingdom should render it independent of any permanent protection tariffs or development grants."

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, November 29, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$27.25@27.35; Middle West, \$26.90@27; city steam, 26½@26¾c.; refined Continent, \$29.25; South American, \$29.40; Brazil, kegs, \$30.40; compound, 23@24¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 29, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 29, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s. 3d.; hams, long, 172s.; American cut, 169s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 151s. 6d.; long clear, 151s.; short back, 151s.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 156s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 159s. Lard (Hamburg) nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York city special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was easier, due to bearish hog news, but steadied on support from packers.

Tallow.

Market easier with a quiet demand. City special loose quoted at 16½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull and easier with sales recently at price quoted. Oleo quoted at 23½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 29.—Hog receipts estimated 90,000. Left over, 6,092. Markets unevenly lower, best hogs around \$18. Cattle receipts, 17,000; sheep, 17,000.

Buffalo, November 29.—Hogs steady; on sale 12,000 at \$18.

Kansas City, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$15.85@17.70.

St. Joseph, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$16.25@17.50.

Louisville, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$17.

Sioux City, November 29.—Hogs higher at \$17@17.40.

Indianapolis, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$17.60@17.80.

Omaha, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$16.50@17.50.

Cleveland, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$17.75.

Detroit, November 29.—Hogs steady at \$16.50@17.60.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 29, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 57,314 quarters; to the Continent, 131,510 quarters; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 55,944 quarters; to the Continent, 75,238 quarters; on orders, 46,682 quarters.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 25, 1918.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	7,044	3,204	22,689	11,578
New York	4,019	4,962	6,369	13,553
Central Union	3,886	631	6,625	1,814
Totals	14,949	8,997	35,683	26,945
Totals last week....	15,919	7,268	32,733	31,623

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 23, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	13,236	36,900	24,458
Swift & Co.	12,221	36,900	42,147
G. H. Hammond Co.	7,908	19,300	...
Morris & Co.	8,118	23,500	14,022
Wilson & Co.	8,961	22,000	23,284
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	237	15,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	8,333	...	...
Breman Packing Co., 8,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 8,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 5,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 10,000 hogs; others, 18,800 hogs.	...	...	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,729	23,345	1,016
Fowler Packing Co.	1,664	...	...
Wilson & Co.	10,388	13,710	1,575
Swift & Co.	11,473	13,172	4,819
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,914	15,398	5,099
Morris & Co.	12,138	5,822	2,624
Others	976	1,848	72

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 23, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	82,554
Kansas City	56,947
Omaha	22,542
East St. Louis	29,478
Cudahy	853
Sioux City	9,399
South St. Paul	14,501
New York and Jersey City	14,949
Philadelphia	2,707

HOGS.	
Chicago	213,494
Kansas City	98,483
Omaha	53,372
East St. Louis	56,084
Sioux City	31,363
Cudahy	26,510
Cedar Rapids	12,558
Ottumwa	12,209
South St. Paul	40,005
New York and Jersey City	26,945
Philadelphia	6,453

SHEEP.	
Chicago	110,471
Kansas City	14,392
Omaha	39,310
East St. Louis	8,624
Cudahy	493
Sioux City	8,262
South St. Paul	11,302
New York and Jersey City	35,683
Philadelphia	4,630

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 28, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75¼
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.51½
Commercial, sight	5.46½
Bankers' cables	5.45
Bankers' checks	5.45½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½
Commercial, 60 days	41½
Bankers' sight	41½
Bankers' cables	42¼
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	26.50
Bankers' cables	26.50

SWIFT EMPLOYEES GET BONUS.

Swift & Company last week announced the award of a bonus of 10 per cent. of each employee's yearly salary. Every employee, from office boy to officer, except the laborers who are not on steady time, will come in for his share. F. S. Hayward, secretary of the company, said that the checks would be sent out as soon as they could be written and mailed. The total of the bonus will amount to something like \$750,000.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	6,515	4,000
Kansas City	1,300	3,664	...
Omaha	15,000	6,368	750
St. Louis	1,500	15,810	300
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	200
Sioux City	500	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,300	2,000	700
Oklahoma City	700	200	...
Fort Worth	1,200	700	600
Denver	1,000	100	1,400
Louisville	200	3,000	50
Detroit .....	...	370	...
Wichita	425	867	...
Indianapolis	1,200	29,000	...
Pittsburgh .....	...	1,000	600
Cincinnati	700	6,100	100
Buffalo	1,150	1,000	1,600
Cleveland .....	...	3,000	...
New York	680	2,360	4,280

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918.

Chicago	42,000	20,673	54,000
Kansas City	28,000	35,546	15,000
Omaha	10,000	10,448	13,000
St. Louis	14,000	6,535	4,000
St. Joseph	4,500	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	7,500	12,000	7,000
St. Paul	14,000	16,000	4,500
Oklahoma City	3,500	1,000	...
Milwaukee .....	...	2,457	...
Louisville	2,185	7,877	45
Detroit .....	...	5,607	...
Wichita .....	...	288	...
Indianapolis	3,000	14,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,300	8,300	3,000
Cincinnati	2,400	14,674	300
Buffalo	6,300	16,000	13,000
Cleveland .....	...	12,000	...
New York	4,430	4,970	9,490

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.

Chicago	33,000	42,946	44,000
Kansas City	29,000	29,935	6,000
Omaha	14,000	23,363	6,000
St. Louis	7,200	16,803	5,400
St. Joseph	4,000	20,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,500	9,000	600
St. Paul .....	...	13,000	...
Milwaukee .....	...	7,670	...
Louisville .....	...	4,000	...
Detroit .....	...	3,970	...
Wichita .....	...	3,659	...
Indianapolis	700	6,000	300
Cincinnati .....	...	9,537	...
Buffalo	1,400	5,600	10,000
Cleveland .....	...	500	...
New York	640	2,790	6,290

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

Chicago	11,000	8,000	10,000
Kansas City	9,000	31,000	4,000
Omaha	6,500	12,000	10,500
St. Louis	5,000	16,000	1,200
St. Joseph .....	...	22,000	...
Sioux City .....	...	11,000	...
St. Paul .....	...	16,000	...
Milwaukee .....	...	5,820	...
Louisville .....	...	4,000	...
Detroit .....	...	3,590	...
Wichita .....	...	2,553	...
Indianapolis .....	...	9,000	...
Cincinnati	900	9,268	200
Buffalo	750	4,500	6,000
New York	3,730	3,800	6,870

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918.

Holiday.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918.

Chicago	17,000	90,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	4,000	8,000	7,000
St. Louis	5,000	11,000	800
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	5,000
St. Paul	6,300	16,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,100	7,500	2,200
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	1,200
Oklahoma City	2,050	7,000	...
Indianapolis	1,000	15,000	300
Denver	3,700	2,400	11,400

PACKERS' CONVENTION BENEFITS.

One of the many advantages packers derive by attending the annual convention is getting thoroughly posted on packinghouse machinery by consulting those who are using it. Every user of "Boss" Hog Dehairers spoke so highly of them that The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of these and other favorite "Boss" machines, has since booked the following orders for dehairers: Gerst Bros. Meat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Sartorius Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Pearl Packing Company, Madison, Ind.; and Chas. Hunn, Chillicothe, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Nov. 27.

True to form the steer trade has suffered the usual pre-Thanksgiving slump. About 75,000 cattle were dumped on the market the first two days of this week with the result that the market suffered a sharp decline. Finished beefs were steady because of their great scarcity, but on the rank and file of the offerings the trade ruled 25¢@50¢, and in some cases 75¢ lower. The range in values continues to be very wide, extreme top being \$19.75, with very few cattle good enough to sell above \$18.50, with the bulk of the medium to good corn-fed cattle selling from \$15@17 and all the way down the line to little cheap killers at \$7.50@9.50 per cwt. With a deluge of approximately 75,000 cattle on Monday and Tuesday the trade declined 50¢ on cow stuff, and anywhere from 75¢@1 on heifers, with bulls showing 50¢ decline, and the calf market was also off \$1. However, there is a very broad demand, and the trade is active at the decline.

The restricted hog movement has caused an upturn in prices compared to a week ago, and choice heavy and good shipping grades are selling from \$18.15@18.30, with the National topping the market at \$18.40; mixed and mixed packing, \$17.50@18; plain rough packing grades, \$16.75@17.25, and healthy pigs all the way from \$14@16. On account of there being no market here Thanksgiving, there will probably be a liberal supply of hogs on sale Friday and Saturday, and we rather expect to see some reaction in the market, probably a 20¢@30¢ decline.

With upward of 100,000 sheep and lambs the first two days of this week, sheep house conditions were badly congested, and up to Tuesday night the market showed a decline of fully 50¢ per cwt. on lambs and 10¢@15¢ on sheep and yearlings as compared with last week's close. Wednesday, with receipts estimated at only 10,000, the market started out on a firm basis, and the holdovers of the two previous days, along with the morning's arrivals, were cleaned up early in the session. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$15@15.40; poor to medium, \$14@14.50; culls \$10@12; good to choice yearlings, \$11.25@12; fat wethers, \$10.50@11; good to choice ewes, \$8.75@9.50; poor to medium, \$7.50@8.50; culls, \$3.50@6; choice breeding ewes, \$12@13; short-mouthed breeders, \$9@10; feeding lambs, \$13@14.25; feeding yearlings, \$10@10.50; feeding wethers, \$8.50@9.50; feeding ewes, \$5.50@7.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 26.

Cattle receipts today were 20,000 head, following 30,000 yesterday, market slow and weak both yesterday and today, steer sales today 25 to 50 lower than best time last week, cows steady, no choice steers here, top \$15. Hogs today 30,000, following 25,000 yesterday, market 5 to 10 lower, top \$17.70. Sheep and lambs today 6,000, market steady at recent declines, best lambs here \$15. Short fed corn steers, and cake fed steers, are selling at \$14@17.65, nothing prime here, though that kind would bring \$19 or better. A large number of western grass beef steers have been included in receipts, sales mostly at \$13@14, a few good weighty steers selling up to \$16, weighing 1,100 lbs. or more. Cows sell better than a week or ten days ago, best heavy natives up to \$12, good western grass cows weighing 900@1,100 lbs. at \$8.50@11, canners \$5@5.75, veals \$11@13.50.

Recent rules of the Food Administration intended to check shipments of light hogs to market have not yet reduced supplies materially, but the permit ruling as applied to Chicago is keeping receipts low at that market. Prices are lower today, but are holding up well, packers paying \$17.70 today for both

heavy and medium weight hogs, \$17.60 for best lights, bulk of all sales \$17.10@17.60. Stock pig trade is hampered somewhat by freezing weather, but facilities are about perfected whereby this trade may continue through the winter months. Pigs under 120 pounds sell at \$12@13.50, between 120 and 150 lbs. at \$16@16.75.

Prices are 50 to 75 cents lower than best time last week, good lambs selling around \$15, ewes \$9. Choice stock would bring more than these prices, though the situation is bearish at this time. Feeding lambs sell at \$12@14.25, with a fairly large number and a good assortment available this week.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 26.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today total 43,000 and under this liberal supply the market has declined. Beef steers are off 50¢@75¢ and heavy cows show about the same decline. Butcher stock and canners and cutters are off 75¢@1. This decline is compared with the market of a week ago and the most of the decline has occurred on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The quality of the cattle during the entire week has averaged from common to fair, there being very few good cattle and no choice or prime cattle at all in the offerings. Heavy beefs selling from \$15.25@16 were the best we had. The run of western cattle was not as great this week as last week and they were for the most part from Kansas and Oklahoma. The best of these sold at \$13.10 and quite a few at \$12@12.75. The biggest string of westerns we had this week, which were somewhat light in weight, brought \$11.75. The run of butcher cattle is heavy. The quality of the yearling offering averages no better than fair with the real fancy kinds missing. Mixed yearlings at \$13.50 were about the best we had. The bulk of the killing kind ranging from \$10@11.50, the common ones unevenly lower. Canner grades at this writing range from \$5.10@5.90.

The hog receipts, as has been predicted right along, are beginning to increase. We had 90,000 this week and there was a very fair sprinkling of good finished hogs amongst them, although the bulk consists of light unfinished hogs and pigs. The "Permit System" is now in force and it will probably make itself felt at once. Up to the present time, however, we do not notice any change in the general conditions and clearances in the past week have been very fair each day. The market has shown considerable fluctuation, the close of last week with a stronger tendency. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.35@18; good heavys, \$17.70@18; rough, \$16.40@16.50; light, \$17.35@17.60; pigs, \$13@16; bulk, \$17.35@17.55.

Sheep receipts for the week are something in excess of 13,000 head. Muttons find ready sale at prices around 25¢ higher than a week ago. Most of them are selling around the 9.25 mark with the choppers going at \$7.50@8. Heavy yearlings range from \$11.50@12, with light yearlings selling up to \$12.50. Lambs show a slight decline under a week ago. The best ones are quoted at \$15.50, but a very fair class of fat lambs are selling in a range of \$15@15.25. The plain, poor in flesh kind are selling around \$14.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nov. 26, 1918.

Cattle continue to market very freely and there were nearly 52,000 here last week. Receipts this week will be somewhat lighter, but the November run will be next to the heaviest in the history of the trade. Demand from both packers and shippers has held up well for weighty steers of good quality both corn-fed and rangers, but outlet for the light-

weight and off quality weights has been very restricted and trend of values lower. Fair to good corn fed steers are selling largely around \$15@16; with prime long fed being quoted as high as \$18 or better. Western range beefs are selling very largely at \$13@15.50, with prime kinds quotable up to \$17.

In cows and heifers receipts have been heavier than for many years back. Outlet for the good butchers and beef weight have been fairly satisfactory and prices firmly held at \$9@13. In between kinds sell very unevenly around \$6.75@8.25, and canners and cutters are going at the lowest prices of the season, \$4.50@5.75. Veal calves continue in good demand and quotably steady at \$7.50@13.50, and there is a very good outlet most of the time for bulls, stags, etc., at unchanged quotations, \$6@10.

Heavy receipts of hogs have been the order of the day, about 61,000 last week, but it is clear that an effort is being made by the packers to hold the minimum for the month around \$17, as suggested by the Food Administration. All classes of buyers are discriminating sharply against underweight loads as well as against the rough, heavy packing hogs, and dealers are able to secure a premium for desirable light and butchers so that the range of prices continue very wide. There were approximately 17,000 hogs here and prices were anywhere from a dime to a quarter lower. The range was from \$16.75@17.75, with bulk of the sales around \$17.25@17.50 or fully a quarter higher than a week ago.

There has been a marked letup in receipts of sheep and lambs of late, 70,000 last week, but with no improvement in the demand for either fat stock or feeders the trend of values has been lower. At present fat lambs are quoted at \$11@15, yearlings at \$10@11, wethers at \$9@10, and ewes at \$7@9.

PROVISION AND LARD MARKETS.

(Continued from page 21.)

	10 Mos.	'18	10 Mos.	'17
Beef, canned, lbs.	120,357,504		53,282,306	
Beef, canned, value	\$42,965,995		\$14,312,174	
Beef, fresh, lbs.	417,355,020		194,888,048	
Beef, fresh, value	\$86,178,340		\$27,973,149	
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	36,119,803		56,328,505	
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$6,419,121		\$6,999,674	
Oleo oil, lbs.	62,006,895		31,936,291	
Oleo oil, value	\$13,724,971		\$6,477,000	
Bacon, lbs.	905,569,905		492,535,600	
Bacon, value	\$255,457,171		\$99,893,908	
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	478,145,802		191,493,967	
Hams and shoulders, value	\$128,045,261		\$40,116,103	
Lard, lbs.	483,808,415		328,910,123	
Lard, value	\$126,799,953		\$64,796,814	
Neutral lard, lbs.	6,241,052		9,404,215	
Neutral lard, value	\$1,592,994		\$2,010,549	
Pork, pickled, lbs.	31,787,181		35,067,533	
Pork, pickled, value	\$7,493,701		\$6,132,794	
Lard compounds, lbs.	28,281,983		43,074,259	
Lard compounds, value	\$6,704,225		\$7,411,259	

The demand for product is expected to increase, and intimations from Washington have been that the demand after this month would probably take care of all the hog movement likely to be seen. The only reason why it has not been possible to take the entire hog movement so far has been the question of ships, but with ships becoming plentiful again, and a large number coming back into commercial channels, there will be greater facilities for shipping, and information received indicates that the necessity for food on the other side is so great that only by the strictest conservation can the emergency be met. "Conservation week," starting with December 1, in the estimation of the Food Administration, is most essential, as only by the voluntary conservation of the entire people of the United States can starvation of millions of people who have been under German control be prevented.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and firm. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; East India, \$62@63.

LARD.—The market is firm, due to strength west. Quoted: City, 26½¢@26¾¢; Continental, \$29.25; South America, \$29.40; Brazilian kegs, \$30.40; compounds, 23¢@24¢, nom.

PORK.—The local market was again stronger. Quoted: Mess, \$47@47½¢; clear, \$45@53, and family, nominal.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet following the sales made the forepart of this week. Oversales of packer stock are about due, and sales are expected to be noted by the various packers who have as yet not allotted their hides, but prefer to wait and sell what they have over their own requirements from month to month. Native steers are quoted at 29c.; heavy Texas steers quoted at 27c.; light Texas steers at 26c.; extreme light Texas steers at 23c.; butt branded steers at 27c.; Colorado steers at 26c.; branded cows at 22c.; light native cows at 23c.; heavy native cows at 27c.; native bulls at 20½c. and branded bulls at 18½c. January hides are quoted at one cent under the above maximums. Small packer hides quiet and waiting, owing to the sold-up condition of the market at big packer values. It is understood sales effected for three and six months at full maximums.

COUNTRY HIDES continue quiet. There is a very good demand for all hides of all descriptions, but supplies in all sections are limited and it is difficult to locate any available lots. Brokers report many orders for light weight hides, but are finding it difficult to locate stock. All weight hides are nominally quoted at 18½c. delivered basis as to assortments, descriptions and sections. Heavy steers here are nominally quoted at 23¼c. @ 24c.; heavy cows quoted at 22¼c. @ 23c.; buff held around 20¼c. @ 21c.; extremes are quoted at 21¼c. @ 22c. Bulls are quoted at 16¼c. @ 17c. as to sections. Branded country hides are nominally quoted at 17c. last paid. Glue hides are quoted at 13@14c., with small sales made at the inside price. There is a good demand for heavy weight steers, but supplies are small and no recent sales have been noted. Northwestern hides quiet. Few offerings of hides of any description are noted in this section. The market is closely sold up, and there is practically nothing available at this time to offer. Heavy steers are nominally quoted at 23¼c. Heavy cows at 22¼c. @ 23c. for the regular run. Buffs are quoted at 20¼c. Extremes are quoted at 21¼c. Bulls are quoted at 16¼c. There is a good demand for calfskins with offerings light as supplies are limited. Sales were made last week of light calfskins at \$2.70, with deacons included at \$2.50. Country run of calfskins are nominally quoted at 34c. Mixed cities and countries at 38c. Kipskins are quoted at 23¼c. Horsehides are in strong demand and steady at \$6.50@7 flat.

CALFSKINS steady to strong. The demand continues good for calfskins of all descriptions. Trading is slow, however, as practically nothing is being offered and supplies are limited. Last trading in prior to November skins of Northern and Southwestern sections was effected at 44 and 40c. A couple of the big packers cleaned up their November, December, January skins at 40c. Recent trading in Chicago cities of November salting was at 40c. Resalted city skins are quoted at 41½c. @ 41¾c. Country skins are quoted at 34c. Light calf quoted at \$2.70, and deacons are held

around \$2.50 for country run, with cities at 60c. premium. Kipskins are quoted at 23¼c. @ 24c. for countries, and packer skins are quoted at 27c. for third quarter. Cities at the same price. Resalted cities quoted at 25¼c. last paid.

HORSEHIDES steady. Stocks are small and the demand continues strong for all varieties. Stocks are limited and all offerings are quickly taken up at full maximum prices. Country hides are quoted at \$6.50@7, last paid. City hides at \$7.50. Ponies and glues at \$3.25@3.75, and coltskins are quoted at \$1 nominal.

SHEEP PELTS dull. No new business noted. Last sales were made at a range of \$3@3.30 as to descriptions. Dry Western pelts are nominally held at 50@55c.

HOGSKINS steady at \$1.15@1.40 for the average run of skins with the rejects and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are quoted at 10@12c.; No. 2's at 8½c. @ 9½c., and No. 3 strips at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market ruled quiet with no sales noted. Most packers are well sold up with the exception of a few hides. Maximums rule till February 1.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market is an in and out. It seems that some days there will be trading going on quite freely, while on others there will hardly be an inquiry. A good demand continues for hides, but very few sales were noted Wednesday, the reason given being before a holiday and everybody being busy arranging things for the big day. Middle West hides are firm and well sold up at maximum figures. Sales were effected Tuesday at 22c. for extremes and 21c. for buff prior to November, while November forward hides were at ¾c. less. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides are steady. Sales made in less than carlots at 5 per cent. reduction. Collectors are not gathering large quantities of hides, as yet, although the collections are increasing, and they prefer to sell as many hides as they have instead of waiting for carlots. Canadian hides firm at maximums. Southern waiting with last sales effected at full maximum rates.

CALFSKINS.—Market is firm with negotiations pending on a lot of all weight New York city skins at \$3.60, \$4.50, \$5.40. These were the last sale rates. Kips included at \$6.50. Outside city skins are steady and sell at 20@25c. under New York city maximums. Some trading noted as previously reported at such rates. Western skins selling here realize the full maximums as noted in recent sales.

DRY HIDES.—The only interesting feature was the announcement that prices on foreign hides will be discontinued after December 31. This was the only concession the importers were able to get from the price-fixing committee. In common varieties very few changes have been noted. Cables received state that hides are afloat and expected within a short time. Bogotas are quoted at 33¼c.

based on mountains. Ecuadoros are steady, as previously noted, with supplies on hand meager, due to the recent trading. For spot holdings sellers ask close to maximums, with buyers' bids under. Most of the negotiations which have been hanging fire are still pending. The River Plate market is steady but quiet, as asking rates are above our maximums. Chinas steady with one lot still available, as most all the other spot goods have been selling from time to time at or near maximums. Other hides waiting.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Market nominally unchanged with no cables received from the River Plate of interest, the only announcement being that hides continue to be moved to Europe at higher rates. The spot market waiting with an arrival of 415 bundles ex "El Almirante." Cubans, Mexicans, etc., waiting for developments.

GOATSKIN AND OTHER PRICES.

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board announces the following revised list of maximum prices on hides and skins, omissions and differentials:

Domestic goatskins, November and December, 1918, and January, 1919:

Packer—Angora unshorn, \$30 per dozen; angora unshorn, half-blood, \$24 per dozen; angora clipped, with hair not over 2½ inches long, \$18 per dozen; common goatskins, \$18 per dozen; angora unshorn kidskins, \$15 per dozen; half-blood unshorn kidskins, \$12 per dozen; clipped angora kidskins, \$6 per dozen; common kidskins at value, according to measurement.

Other Domestic Goatskins—Other domestic goatskins, except angoras, \$12@15 flat at shipping point. Angoras at value. Dry skins sold by the pound have same maximums as in August, September, October.

Mexican Matanzas goatskins, November, December shipment. Maximum price applies to average weight of 2½ lbs. and down. Holland city wet salt veal skins, November, December shipment, about 15@22 lbs., untrimmed, mostly cut-throats—43c. per lb. for No. 1, 41½c. per lb. for No. 2, c. i. f. 5 per cent. shrinkage guarantee. Holland dry city calfskins, November, December shipment, untrimmed, about 3½ lbs. average, practically all stuck-throats—\$1.15 per lb. for No. 1, \$1.10 per lb. for No. 2, c. i. f. New York, 2 per cent. shrinkage guarantee. Holland country dry calfskins, November, December shipment, about 3½ lbs. average, largely cut-throats, free of culls—90c. per lb. for No. 1, 85c. per lb. for No. 2, c. i. f. New York, 2 per cent. shrinkage guarantee. Cananea, Mexico, dry hides for November, December shipment—34½c. flat New York freight, with usual allowance for salt, pickle and glues.

Asuncion, Paraguay, Frigorifico Steers—August, September, October shipment (recommended October 5 to be "relative" price to standard frigorificos), \$49 per 100 kilos; November and December shipment, \$56.45 per 100 kilos. Prices are f. o. b. ship, including export duty and lighterage charge.

MODIFY HIDE IMPORT RULE.

The War Trade Board announce that W. T. B. R. 141, issued June 16, 1918, restricting the importation of hides, skins, and leather, has been amended to permit the issuance of licenses for the importation of any hides and skins, not including fur skins, from any country, provided the War Industries Board shall certify that such skins were bought and contracted for by the American importer prior to June 15, 1918, and that title has actually passed, or that the importer has become irrevocably bound for payment of the purchase price. All skins imported under the terms of this ruling will be subject to allocation by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board. This announcement supersedes W. T. B. R. Nos. 223, 274, and 317.

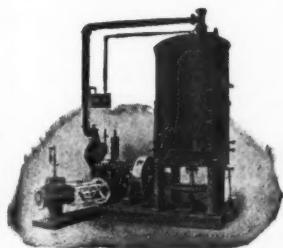
RENDERER!

Present your problems freely. They will be answered. We helped others, and can aid you.

The Wannenwetsch System

of Rendering is the most economical, is care-free, sanitary, occupies minimum space, and will net you greater profits than your present system.

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.
563 William St. BUFFALO, N. Y.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Darlington, S. C.—S. B. Erwin and A. L. James have incorporated the Darlington Pasteurizing Milk Company.

Holly Springs, Miss.—Hamilton Johnson, Henry C. Fort, W. B. Bradberry and others have incorporated the Holly Springs Refrigerating Company with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Clifton, Texas.—The Clifton Ice & Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,500, with A. S. Beckner as president and manager; J. R. Standifer, vice-president; G. W. Collins, secretary. The plant will be removed from Colorado, Texas, and storage room for poultry will be added.

ICE NOTES.

Tulsa, Okla.—A storage building will be erected by the Tulsa Ice Company.

Bogalusa, La.—A 40-ton ice plant has been ordered by the Bogalusa Ice Company.

Little Rock, Ark.—80-ton refrigerating machinery will be installed by the Citizens' Ice & Cold Storage Company.

Uvalde, Texas.—The plant of the Uvalde Electric & Ice Co. will be enlarged and improved. Contract has been let for the machinery.

Houma, La.—The Ashland Planting & Mfg. Co. will install 6-ton belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machinery and 2½-ton freezing system.

Pensacola, Fla.—Additional cold storage and dry-provision storehouses will be erected by the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$79,500.

Somerville, Texas.—Contract has been let for 16,000 feet of piping and the capacity of the cold storage plant of Giddings & Hart at this point will be increased.

San Antonio, Texas.—Two 60-ton ice machines and 30-ton freezing system will be installed by the City Ice & Fuel Company. Machinery contract has been let.

Baltimore, Md.—A 30-ton refrigerating machine, refrigerating system, including 115-ton shell and tube brine cooler, will be installed by Corkran, Hill & Co. Contract for machinery has been let.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans have been prepared for the City Ice & Storage Company for the erection of an ice storage building at Forty-ninth and Oak streets, 96 x 110 ft., 50 ft. high; stone, brick and concrete; composition roof, cement floors, etc., at a cost of \$45,000.

ARMOUR COLD STORAGE IN URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan Government has signed a contract with the Sociedad Armour del Uruguay, a South American subsidiary of Armour & Company, for the lease of a customs warehouse at Montevideo, which is to be converted by the company into a cold-storage deposit for handling its chilled meats and other products shipped in transit by the Armour plants in Brazil.

For the installation of machinery the company is required to expend at least 500,000 pesos (\$517,000). The warehouse will be used for ten years, the concession including for this period exemption from transit and other taxes except the license paid by exporters and importers. At the expiration of ten years the Government will have the right, if it sees fit, to cancel the concession and purchase the entire property at a price to be fixed by appraisal, but not to exceed 400,000 pesos (\$413,000). Otherwise, the concession is to be extended for another ten years, subject, however, to expropriation under the conditions mentioned. After twenty years the entire installation and equipment is to become the property of the State without charges of any kind.

If called upon to do so the company must during the first ten years store and ship through its warehouse the preserved or cold meats of any other packinghouse which may be established in the interior of Uruguay. In case the Government takes over the warehouse, it will guarantee the company the capacity necessary for its export shipments. All kinds of foodstuffs will have to be accepted by the company for storage except those that might injure the meats. Should the Government consider it necessary to increase the capacity of the plant, the company must perform the work at the expense of the Government. An outward movement is guaranteed by the company for the first year of 50,000 tons, and 75,000 for the following year.

The Armour plant at Santa Anna, Brazil, for which Montevideo is to serve as a shipping point, is already in operation, and will, when completed, have a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle per day. For the transportation of its products to Montevideo a contract has been signed with the Central Uruguay Railway, which fixes rates

for ten years. Tracks will be laid to the Montevideo plant, and the meat will be unloaded directly from railway cars to the plant. The latter is situated at the dock, so that meat can be loaded directly on ocean steamers.

GOVT. TAKES EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The president last week signed a proclamation taking under Federal control the American Railway Express Company and placing it under the jurisdiction of Director-General McAdoo. The proclamation is effective at noon, Monday, November 18. This is the combination of all the express companies of the countries, effected by government order, and which now comes formally under government management.

AN ESSENTIAL

Is Mechanical Refrigeration essential in my business? You may have asked yourself this question many times. Or if you are at present the owner of a Refrigerating Plant you have doubtless struggled with the problem of improvements and additions. These are natural questions and should not be passed over lightly.

A function of the York Organization is to help you over the top in matters of this kind, with information—data—advice. If a prospective customer is well and truly advised and acts accordingly, he is sure to install a plant that will be a credit to the industry, and even though we do not make the sale we benefit indirectly.

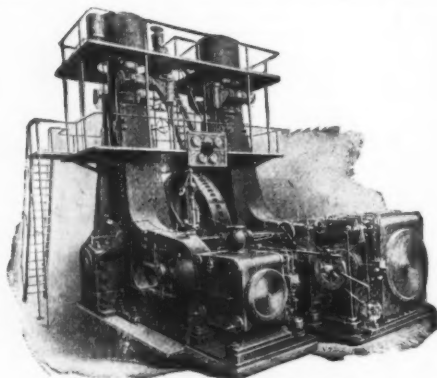
Information from our Engineering Department, data from our Sales Engineers, and even advice from a financial viewpoint, we are prepared to offer you as a part of the York Selling Plan, without cost or obligation on your part. Others have taken advantage of this offer to their lasting benefit. We do not believe you can afford to pass it by.

Think it over and write us if you are interested.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

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ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
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Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co., Seneca St.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
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Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carling Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvora & Co.

NATIONAL AMMONIA

Serving Our NAVY!

Serving Our ARMY!

Serving OUR BOYS "Over There"!

Serving the PUBLIC WELFARE Over Here!

Under agreement with our Government to endure until peace with Germany is proclaimed.

The distribution of a limited Ammonia supply is regulated by our Food Administration to make it meet the essential needs of our Sailors and Soldiers, and our Civil Population.

We solicit the Patriotic Cooperation of our customers in performing a public duty, and put at your disposal our resources to the fullest extent you and ourselves can make them reach.

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA

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EXPERIENCE—CLOSE STUDY—EVER-PRESENT

CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

"Jones' Doors were installed when plant was built, over 12 years ago, and have had absolutely no trouble with them."

THE HARRIS ABATTQIR Co., Ltd.,
Canada.

"Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.

"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



OSCAR MAVER & Bro., Chicago, Ill.

"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky.

"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with.

Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

Keep The Truck Wheels Turning!

Pledged to Maintain Victory Transportation



MOTOR trucks are an indispensable factor in the war-making energy of the Nation. An armistice will not stop the countless thousands of them which are hauling war material from factory to camp and shipping wharf. War has multiplied highway transportation. Production must be maintained to meet the extraordinary demands of our Government and its Allies for food, clothing and munitions. These industries depend for their life upon uninterrupted, efficient, expanding, truck service.

Commercial needs have outgrown facilities. There are not enough trucks to go round. Truck makers are still engaged in war production. The White Company's entire output of trucks is required to supply the American and French armies.

Get the Most Out of Every Truck

Though hostilities cease, the truck shortage will remain. This winter it will be acute. It will be difficult if not impossible to get new trucks. Existing installations must be maintained and improved to handle the enormous volume of business.

Truck owners and truck drivers must learn how to get the most out of their equipment, how to avoid unnecessary wear, how to load and unload, route,

lubricate and inspect and keep in order, under intensive operation. It is a prime essential to "*Keep the Truck Wheels Turning.*"

Operating economy in dollars and cents, desirable as it is, is not the vital need. It is *Truck* economy, the fullest utilization of the transport facilities now available.

Our Transportation Experience Freely Offered

The White Company sees in this emergency an opportunity to be of service to the Nation and to individual truck users. While it has no trucks to offer at present, it has a motor transport experience as broad as American industry. It has not been devoting all these years to just making motor trucks. It has also been building *transportation*, in the sense of a right application of the truck to the haulage task, so that it will perform advantageously, operate continuously, use the least fuel and oil, conserve man power. The company's experience and organization which heretofore has been used to improve the transportation systems of White Truck owners, will now be placed at the disposal of all truck owners, large or small, whether operating White Trucks or equipment of other make.

It is the duty as well as the self interest of every truck user to make the most of

his equipment. The men and women of this country have been saving and giving and working and fighting, to win the war. They have a right to

expect that every tool useful in keeping up our industrial efficiency shall be operated at its best. *Motor trucks are important tools.*

Our Pledge to Keep the Truck Wheels Turning

All the resources and the experience of all White Company men in every part of the country, not now engaged in war work, will be devoted to one purpose: to "*Keep the Truck Wheels Turning.*" Every representative is pledged to do all he can to help perpetuate *Victory Transportation*.

The company proposes to distribute in convenient form every helpful hint available for the most effective use of trucks. The first little book, entitled "*A War Message to Truck Users,*" is ready for distribution. It deals with the subject of Supervision, Lubrication and Inspection of large fleets of trucks, by a fleet chief.

Believing that this is no time for a narrow commercialism, The White Company offers its transportation advice to every truck user, of whatever make of truck, free of charge.

Pledge to Maintain Victory Transportation



Every representative of The White Company is pledged to help maintain the transportation of the Nation's industries by offering truck users, of any make, every suggestion that will enable them to keep their trucks in continuous economical and efficient operation, thereby releasing man power, conserving material and fuel and generally helping industry to "carry on."

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A War Message to Truck Users

Ask your nearest White Representative for a copy of this booklet or write for it NOW. It may contain suggestions vital to keeping YOUR motor truck wheels turning and perpetuating VICTORY TRANSPORTATION.

A WAR MESSAGE to TRUCK USERS

Published by
The White Company
Cleveland, Ohio
1918

THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO. U. S. A.

Branches

NEW YORK . . .	Park Avenue and 57th Street	BALTIMORE . . .	Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues
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Park Avenue and 57th Street NEW YORK

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606 Portage Avenue

THE WHITE COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC
3 Park Avenue

"The ROAD to BERLIN Begins in AMERICA"

Chicago Section

No trade in livestock at the Yards Thanksgiving Day.

The situation in Germany savors very much of autocracy unhorsed pro tem and "red canaille" in the saddle. Not much improvement.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$6,500 net to the buyer. Common report is that they are going up to \$20,000. Why not?

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 23, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.39 cents per pound.

The International Live Stock Show, November 30 to December 7, inclusive, will be the biggest thing of its kind ever staged on this woolly old earth of our'n!

Now it remains to be seen if Col. Garrity, as chief of police, will tolerate, as Mayor Thompson did, similar meetings to that held

by the "reds" one recent Sunday in the Coliseum. We think he will not.

PUSH OLEO IN MICHIGAN.

High butter prices have stimulated renewal of the effort in Michigan to repeal the law, passed at dairy dictation, forbidding the use of oleomargarine in state institutions. In 1913 it was amended to permit use of oleomargarine in penal institutions. Now the state authorities will try to have it repealed altogether, so that they may use the less expensive product in all state institutions.

Dairy interests will find it difficult to controvert the arguments backed by statistics, which show that 14 state institutions with a population of 9,834 used 357,600 pounds of butter, while in 1918 the same institutions, with a population now of 11,263 (1,429 more than in 1912) used 295,398 pounds of butter, or 62,202 pounds less than in 1912.

The average price paid for butter in 1912 was .273 a pound, while in 1918 it was .4299, the increase accounting for the large drop in the amount consumed, as few institutions dared use first class butter as a regular diet. In the place of butter the managers used peanut butter, jellies and in some cases mixed milk with butter. The law prevented their using oleomargarine.

WILSON'S NEW PLANT.

Wilson & Co. has taken a six-story and basement brick building at 44th street and

Western Boulevard, Chicago, which, when additional buildings are completed within the next ninety days, will give them one of the largest plants of its kind in the country for the cooking and packing of preserves, jams and jellies.

The company has come to be recognized as one of the largest packers of preserves, jams and jellies, and has found it necessary to purchase additional property which will represent an investment of over \$300,000.

The building is exceptionally well lighted, and no alterations will be necessary to use it for the purpose for which it has been purchased. However, the interior of the building will be lined with white tile and waterproof floors will be installed.

The building is 66 x 130 feet, and is on the west end of the lot which is 450 feet deep. The additional building will be two stories in height and will be used for a power and heating plant, rest rooms, dining rooms, storage rooms and kitchens.

The gravity plan of handling food products will be employed by the packers in their new structure, the top floor to be used for picking, assorting and grading fruits. The lower floors will be used for cooking the various fruits and the first floor of the building will be used as executive offices and shipping rooms.

Wilson & Co. also have shipped millions of pounds of preserves, jams and jellies to the armies and navies, and for some time a large portion of its facilities has been devoted to caring for Government orders.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill. Cable Address, Pacapco

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU
WRITE US! **THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
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PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange
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successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-02881

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission
Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

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COMPANY**
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Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS
General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 18.....	35,974	2,279	51,507	36,446
Tuesday, Nov. 19.....	21,023	2,789	66,697	20,306
Wednesday, Nov. 20.....	22,944	2,259	46,701	33,633
Thursday, Nov. 21.....	18,413	3,356	34,718	38,538
Friday, Nov. 22.....	6,853	641	11,441	19,394
Saturday, Nov. 23.....	4,000	500	7,000	4,000

Total last week.....	109,787	11,824	218,124	152,317
Previous week.....	76,255	7,716	210,202	120,138
Year ago.....	77,896	9,599	189,351	80,631
Two years ago.....	88,584	10,482	258,873	92,049

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 18.....	5,208	298	285	4,058
Tuesday, Nov. 19.....	3,687	140	...	...
Wednesday, Nov. 20.....	6,793	260	780	13,974
Thursday, Nov. 21.....	6,100	356	1,796	6,485
Friday, Nov. 22.....	4,501	114	1,005	12,712
Saturday, Nov. 23.....	2,000	50	500	2,000

Total last week.....	28,280	1,227	4,366	39,299
Previous week.....	20,139	1,260	3,091	36,786
Year ago.....	23,583	951	22,188	15,249
Two years ago.....	3,132	1,062	21,871	10,281

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	3,303,086	2,790,869
Hogs.....	7,592,902	6,186,327
Sheep.....	4,077,417	3,184,596

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending November 23, 1918.....	\$87,000	26,984,000
Previous week.....	790,000	...
Cor. week, 1917.....	716,000	22,778,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	917,000	27,284,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	588,000	23,061,000

*Record.

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Nov. 23, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	372,000	606,000	325,000
Previous week.....	316,000	593,000	265,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	325,000	540,000	200,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	288,000	714,000	282,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	180,000	430,000	192,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	11,576,000	21,767,000	10,933,000
1917.....	10,048,000	18,006,000	9,067,000
1916.....	8,437,000	21,860,000	10,541,000
1915.....	7,151,000	7,815,000	10,065,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour Co.....	36,900
Anglo-American.....	15,600
Swift & Company.....	36,300
Hammond Co.....	19,300
Morris & Co.....	23,500
Wilson & Co.....	22,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	10,600
Western P. Co.....	12,100
Roberts & Oake.....	8,100
Miller & Hart.....	5,000
Independent P. Co.....	7,300
Brennan P. Co.....	8,300
Others.....	18,800

Total.....	224,400
Previous week.....	197,400
Year ago.....	162,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	\$15.65	\$17.58	\$9.75	\$15.25
This week.....	15.10	17.62	9.00	14.75
Previous week.....	11.15	17.75	11.50	17.00
Cor. week, 1917.....	9.90	9.50	8.00	11.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.75	6.45	5.95	8.90
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.50	7.50	5.65	8.75
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	7.05	4.55	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.20	7.70	4.05	7.20
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.45	6.17	3.55	5.65
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.20	7.19	3.80	6.35

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$18.00@19.75
Good to choice steers.....	16.50@18.00
Medium to good steers.....	14.00@16.50
Plain to medium steers.....	9.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@19.75
Stockers and feeders.....	7.00@12.25
Good to prime cows.....	9.00@13.00
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@14.75
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@ 9.00

Canners.....	5.50@ 6.00
Cutters.....	6.10@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	8.00@ 8.50
Butcher bulls.....	9.00@11.50
Veal calves.....	16.00@17.50

HOGS.

Fair to choice hogs.....	\$17.75@18.30
Choice light butchers.....	18.00@18.40
Medium wt. butchers, 225-260 lbs.....	18.20@18.35
Heavy wt. butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.50@18.50
Mixed packing.....	17.00@18.00
Heavy packing.....	17.00@17.60
Rough packing.....	16.90@17.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.50@15.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.50

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$14.00@15.50
Native lambs, good to choice.....	14.00@15.50
Yearlings.....	8.00@12.00
Wethers, good to choice.....	8.00@10.25
Ewes, fair to choice.....	7.00@ 9.25
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@14.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.50	46.55	46.45	46.45
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.70	26.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	25.95	26.12	25.95	26.12
January.....	24.57	24.70	24.57	24.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.60	46.87	45.90	46.75
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	46.00	46.45	46.00	46.40
January.....	26.75	26.75	26.65	26.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
January.....	26.27	26.27	25.97	25.97

USE PREPAREDNESS.

[These lines were written by a government inspector at a packing plant, who has had ample opportunity to observe the energetic way in which some packinghouse laborers have helped to win the war. Packers will appreciate the way he puts it.]

The man who works and works and works,
And doesn't shirk and shirk and shirk,
Will not have to say, I was robbed
By an ex-American soldier of my job.

The American soldier knows how to work,
He knows everything but how to shirk;
So you had better think, and go to work,
And don't stand around and shirk and shirk.
Come early and change your clothes,
Be ready when the morning whistle blows;
And when you go to work, just work,
In place of doing nothing but shirk.
—One Who Knows.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	38	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@45
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@30
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	28	@36
Round Roasts.....	25	@30
Shoulder Roasts.....	25	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@30

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30	@32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@45
Chops, French, each.....	40	@45

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	24	@26
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@26
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	32	@38
Pork Chops.....	38	@42
Pork Shoulders.....	38	@42
Pork Butts.....	55	@60
Spare Ribs.....	58	@64
Hocks.....	22	@24
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@20
Leaf Lard.....	18	@20

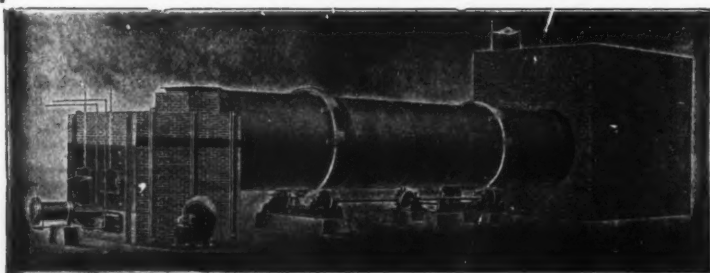
Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	28	@32
Fore Quarters.....	20	@25
Legs.....	28	@32
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@48
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@18
Tallow.....	@ 7
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 1 1/4
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@30
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	@75
Kips.....	@22
Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00
Veal calves.....	20.00@25.00

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	27
Good native steers	24
Native steers, medium	20
Heifers, good	17
Cows	15
Hind Quarters, choice	18
Fore Quarters, choice	13

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	42
Steer Loins, No. 1.	45
Steer Loins, No. 2.	35
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	45
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	40
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	30
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	32
Cow Short Loins	17 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25
Cow Loins	16
Strip Butts, No. 3.	24
Strip Loins, No. 3.	17
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	35
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	15
Rolls	25
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	23
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	22
Cow Rounds	15
Flank Steak	26
Rump Butts	17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	20
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	19
Cow Chucks	14 1/2
Boneless Chucks	19
Steer Plates	18 1/2
Medium Plates	17
Briquets, No. 1.	20
Briquets, No. 2.	17
Shoulder Clods	24
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	13
Fore Shanks	8
Hind Shanks	8
Hanging Tenderloins	20
Trimblings	17

Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	10
Hearts	11
Tongues	10
Sweetbreads	26
Ox Tail, per lb.	8
Fresh tripe, plain	7
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9
Livers	9
Kidneys, per lb.	8

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal.	14
Light Carcass	23
Good Carcass	25
Good Saddles	30
Medium Racks	12
Good Racks	20

Veal Product.	
Brains, each	10 1/2
Sweetbreads	27
Calf Livers	28

Lamb.	
Medium Lambs	23
Round Dressed Lambs	24
Saddles, Medium	25
R. D. Lamb Fores.	20
Lamb Fores, medium	18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	20
Lamb Ribs, per lb.	18
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	15
Good Sheep	17
Medium Saddles	20
Good Saddles	20
Good Fores	12
Medium Racks	10
Mutton Legs	23
Mutton Loins	17
Mutton Stew	12
Sheep Tongues, each	4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	26
Pork Loins	32
Leaf Lard	27
Tenderloins	29
Spare Ribs	19
Butts	28
Hocks	17 1/2
Trimblings	18
Extra Lean Trimblings	22
Tails	15 1/2
Smouts	10
Pigs' Feet	6
Pigs' Heads	9 1/2
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	18
Cheek Meat	15
Hog Livers, per lb.	4
Neck Bones	5
Skinned Shoulders	25
Pork Hearts	12 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10
Pork Tongues	22
Hip Bones	19
Tail Bones	10
Brains	11 1/2
Backfat	26 1/2
Hams	32
Calas	24
Buttles	32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.	19
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.	17 1/2
Choice Bologna	18
Frankfurters	23
Liver, with beef and pork	18 1/2
Tongue and blood.	23
Mixed Sausage	20
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.	22
Special Compressed Sausage.	22 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	21 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	40 1/2
Polish Sausage	23 1/2
Garlic Sausage	17 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.	20 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh.	22
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.	19 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.	20
Boneless lean butts in casings.	22
Luncheon Roll	22 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	22 1/2
Jellied Roll	22

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	39
Beef casing salami.	42
Italian salami (new goods)	30
Holsteiner	34
Metwurst	37
Farmer	43 1/2
Cervelat, new	39

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55
Pork, link, 1/2s @ 1/2s	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.	15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	15.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.	15.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.	—
Pickled Pork Smouts, in 200-lb. barrels.	—
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned and roast beef, No. 1.	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2.	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 6.	32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.	21.00

BARELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.	41.00
Plate beef	40.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00
Mess Beef	40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	41.00
Mess Pork	47.00
Clear Fat Backs	52.00
Family Fat Back	48.00
Bean Pork	41.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30
Pure lard	29
Lard, substitute, tes.	24 1/2
Lard compounds	24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2
Cook's and bakers' shortening tubs	29
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 30 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	29 1/2 @ 31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	33 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	26
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	32.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	32.25
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	31.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	24.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	24.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	25.00
Extra Short Clears	25.25
Extra Short Ribs	28.00
Butts	22.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	37 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	36 1/2
Skinned Hams	38 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	27 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	33
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	40 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	41 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	41 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	46 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	32
Dried Beef Insides	43 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles	40
Dried Beef Outsides	39
Skinned Roiled Hams	51
Regular Roiled Hams	50
Boiled Calas	36
Cooked Loin Rolls	49
Cooked Roiled Shoulder	36

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14
Beef export rounds	18
Beef middles, per set	28
Beef bungs, per piece	15
Beef weasands	8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	8
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	9 1/2
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.25
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.50
Hog middles, per set	20
Hog bungs, export	21
Hog bungs, large	15
Hog bungs, medium	11
Hog bungs, narrow	7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.80 @ 6.90
Hoof meal, per unit	6.30 @ 6.35
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.35 @ 6.40
Ground tankage, 11%	6.50 @ 6.60
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.35 @ 6.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.15 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	40.00 @ 42.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 38.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	27.00 @ 32.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	245.00 @ 255.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	85.00 @ 75.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	85.00 @ 75.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 32-40 lbs., av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	160.00 @ 165.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	26.85
Prime, steam, loose	25.50
Leaf	25.50
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	20.25 @ 20.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	23
Tallow	18 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	14
Grease, A white, loose	18 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	30
Oleo oil, No. 2	28 1/2
Oleo stock	25
Linseed, loose, per gal.	1.52
Corn oil, loose	16
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	14 @ 14 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	18 1/2
Prime country	18 1/2
Packers' prime, loose	18
Packers' No. 1 loose	17
Packers' No. 2	13 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	18 1/2
White, "A"	17 1/2
White, "B"	15 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Crackling	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
House	15 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2 @ 14
Brown	12 @ 12 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	20
Garbage grease, loose	13
Glycerine, C. P.	58
Glycerine, dynamite	53
Glycerine, crude soap	22 1/2 @ 23
Glycerine, candle	26 @ 28

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom. 19	19 1/2
Soap stock, blis. concn., 62 @ 65 f. a., Chgo 7 1/2 @ 8	—
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5 1/2 f. a. Tex. 4 @ 4 1/2	—

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.15
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.25
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.30 @ 2.35
Red oak lard tierces	3.20 @ 3.25
White oak lard tierces	3.35 @ 3.40
White oak ham tierces	4.00

Curing Materials.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	37
Refined saltpetre, crystals	31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.	6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	7
Sugar	—
White, clarified	—
Yellow, clarified	—
Plantation, granulated	—

F. o. b. Chicago.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Chenishire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	2.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

RETAILERS MUST POST PRICES.

The most rigorous food trading rule known to the meat trade goes into effect during the coming month in New York City and Westchester and Nassau counties. By a regulation adopted last week the New York State Food Commission requires all butchers and dealers in meat at retail to comply with a series of specific regulations regarding price signs and price figures, under penalty of prosecution. The Federal Food Board at the same time adopted regulations compelling the meat dealer, as well as other food dealers, to post a price list showing not only the prices to consumers on each article, but also the price the dealer paid and the margin allowed by the Federal Food Board. And the dealer cannot prepare these lists; he must post the ones furnished him by the Board.

Dealers are informed that, although the war is over, price regulation will be as strict, if not stricter, than before. The state rules prepared especially for New York butchers and which go into effect December 16, are in part as follows:

Every retailer dealing in or in any way advertising as having for sale beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork and certain by-products thereof, killed poultry and other meats shall during the whole of the time such foods are for sale in that retailer's store or market, affix a sign to them or place a sign near them as follows:

Where those cuts or divisions of the external carcass of an animal or of similar animals which are included in one commonly recognized kind of meat are separated from the remainder of the carcass and are either in a group or singly exposed for sale, a sign stating the kind, grade and retail price per pound of the cut as exposed shall be affixed to or near each group or to the single cut exposed.

Where such cuts are not so exposed a sign giving the kind, grade and retail price per pound untrimmed shall be shown in that part of the store or market where this meat is usually sold, and after a date to be hereinafter announced by this Commission.

Where livers, kidneys, tongues and oxtails and where poultry of any kind are exposed for sale a sign stating the kind, grade and retail price per pound shall be attached to or near to each group or each singly exposed piece.

When no meat of the kind corresponding to any particular sign is for sale, that sign must at once be covered or removed from the sight of the public.

Such signs shall be written or printed plainly in the English language in letters large enough so that they may be read ten feet away and placed where they may be easily seen by the buyer. If one-third or more of the retail dealer's customers speak a foreign language, such signs must be written or printed plainly in that language also.

It shall be a violation of law to sell said foods in a retail store or market unless the dealer has complied with this rule.

All retailers will be furnished upon request with a copy of this rule, and must keep it posted in their stores where the public can see it.

The regulations of the Federal Food Board covering all food dealers, and requiring the price signs, are as follows:

1. Every retailer dealing in any of the following staple food products, to wit: meat, fish, beans, rice, oats, corn meal, raisins, prunes, flour, sugar, bread, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, onions and cabbage or

in such staple food products as may be hereafter duly specified, shall post in his store in the printed form or forms as provided by the Federal Food Board, the names (indicating the kind and grade) of said products, respectively, together with the following information relating thereto, viz.:

(a) The fair maximum price to the retailer, the maximum margin allowed to the retailer, and the fair maximum price to the consumer;

(b) the price charged to the consumer.

2. The required data, as aforesaid, shall be posted conspicuously, in such form and position as to be available for the information and guidance of the buyer. If one-third or more of the retailer's customers speak a foreign language, such information may be posted in that language, in addition to the publication in English.

3. The asking or exacting, by a retailer, of any margin in excess of that officially prescribed by the New York Federal Food Board will be regarded as prima facie evidence of profiteering and, therefore, unlawful, and subject to immediate prosecution.

4. This regulation is effective as of November 26, 1918, in all the counties in Greater New York City, Westchester, Nassau, and such other counties as may be hereafter designated.

CUSTOMER RUNS THE MOTOR CAR.

"Since the stores in our city have cut down their retail deliveries to one-quarter normal, our automobile has become nearly a 100 per cent home utility," writes a feminine owner to C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co.

"On account of high rents, we live on the outskirts of town, and I do not know what I would do without our automobile. These days of high prices have necessitated us women doing more shopping than ever before. It used to be that we would use a telephone to order our household supplies, but now we not only have to do considerable going about for the best bargains, but we also have to lug our own parcels and packages home with us, so you can imagine the great convenience of our car.

"We happen to be the only family owning a car in our vicinity, and we have formed a neighborhood shopping club and twice a week I drive different neighbors to the different stores for household necessities, and to different truck gardeners a little out of town for our supply of fresh vegetables, eggs, etc. And on figuring up the expense of these trips as compared with the prices which we would have to pay for the same goods in town, we are netting a saving of from 30 to 38 per cent. Naturally, in our estimation, the automobile is one of the biggest helps in keeping down the high cost of living."

BUTCHERS FIGHT SUNDAY OPENING.

Decision to continue the legal campaign against those retailers who violate the law by selling on Sundays in Pittsburgh has been made by the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association of Allegheny county. A resolution was adopted to express the association's belief that only by prosecutions can the practice be stopped. Drastic measures were made necessary, it states, be-

cause many merchants who have no desire to continue business on Sundays have had to do so to meet the competition of others who did not scruple to take such steps.

THE CONSUMER'S ROSARY.

The cash I spend on food each day,
Evokes a string of words from me;
I count them all, each bill I pay,
My grocery! my grocery!
Each roast a graft, each steak a snare,
To make my life one daily grind,
I add each list unto the end
And there my finish find!
Oh, tenderloins, in vain we yearn.
Our country's needs we cannot doubt,
To win the war and strive at last
To learn to go without. L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed M. Weissman's meat market at 401 South Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Winfield Roberts has opened a meat and fish market on Wall street, Dexter, Maine.

George Proctot sold his stock of meats and groceries in Corinna, Maine, to Pearl Ireland.

Eagle Conserves Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in meats, fish, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by H. A. Kessel G. Wexol and W. P. Scott.

Charles Burkhardt, for nine years manager of all the Kroger stores in Columbus, Ohio, has purchased the Wilke chain of grocery and meat markets. They will be known as Burkhardt's Economy Stores.

W. W. Bethel and C. S. Cunard have opened a meat market in the basement of W. R. Oglevee's grocery store in Flushing, Ohio.

The Economy Public Market has been opened at Third and Main streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Swedish Supply Company, 213 Summer street, Worcester, Mass., has leased the store formerly occupied by C. R. Edgar's meat market and will conduct a meat and provision market.

Parks & Pulters' meat shop in Waxahachie, Texas, has been destroyed by fire.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Kum-Bak Store System Company, Detroit, Mich., with a capital stock of \$50,000, with Benjamin N. Cutting, Hiram E. Smith and Willard E. Smith, all of Detroit, Mich. among the stockholders.

Clyde Johnson bought a meat market in Auburn, Iowa.

H. Miller will open a meat market in Sutton, No. Dak.

M. J. Widler will open a meat market in Carleton, Neb.

H. E. Lockrem opened a meat market in Madoc, Mont.

L. Van Curren opened a meat market in Barron, Wis.

A meat market has been opened at Naper, Neb., by G. Hanson.

Benjamin Spencer opened a meat market at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Oscar Erickson has sold out his meat market in Hartford, So. Dak., to W. L. Alvey.

F. A. Bauske has disposed of his meat market in Webster, So. Dak., to H. A. Nagel.

A Mr. Alcorn bought the Carpenter meat market in Dickey, No. Dak.

Frank Jenning will add a grocery department to his meat market in New London, Wis.

William Martin sold his meat market in Belgrade, Neb., to H. F. VanWormer.

William Barbee sold his interest in the meat business of Barbee & Ulstrup at Ashland, Neb., to A. Bourke.

J. A. Fellerhoff has purchased the Stanford Meat Company's market in Stanford, Mont.

Werner & Packer have been succeeding in the meat business at Renville, Minn., by Henry Mortenson and Lester Duffy.

Sieber Bros. are now the proprietors of the meat market in Barnesville, Minn., formerly conducted by S. Nelson.

Hamady Bros. have incorporated their meat and grocery business at Flint, Mich., with a capital of \$65,000.

J. F. Decker has purchased the stock of meats, etc., at Central avenue and Fifth street, Marshfield, Wis.

The meat market of the Stearns Lumber Co., at Odanah, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Fred Nelson, who opened a market in Omaha, Neb., for the sale of horse meat, has closed up because of lack of patronage.

George W. Polk has sold out his meat market in Lodge Pole, Neb., to Frank Hansen.

W. Rainey is about to open a meat market in Aurora, Neb., and William Weingarten will be in charge.

J. H. Shearin has opened a meat market in the building in Newkirk, Okla., formerly occupied by George Hostettler.

The W. O. Gursr meat market in Burlingame, Kan., has been damaged by fire to the extent of about \$2,000.

Frank Valenta has retired from the meat business in Lankin, N. Dak.

J. C. Hammer has been succeeded in the meat business at Chilton, Neb., by Carl Schussman.

John Gorecki has sold his meat business in Ivanhoe, Minn., to John Jankowski.

John P. Barringer has leased the Braun Building in Dickinson, N. Dak., and will move his meat and grocery business there.

Charles J. Gramp, a butcher at 304 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$1,047.32 and assets of \$836.82.

A new meat market and grocery has been opened at 529 North Main street, Bloomington, Ill., by C. L. Schneider, Inc.

A new addition will be built to Charles Gannon's butcher shop at 156 North Ninth street, Lebanon, Pa.

Lysander Palmer, a well-known farmer and butcher, died at his home on Union street, Bangor, Me., at the age of 76 years.

300,000 CALVES' RENNETS

Required by

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND

Rennet Manufacturers

31, 33 and 35 Beviden St.,
Hoxton, London, Eng.

Highest prices paid for Rennets from
young suckling calves

When quoting state if dried or salted
and the number that can be supplied
annually.

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO.

PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS

APPROVED

BRAND

SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD

SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY

CHICAGO



RID-of-RATS

The only Exterminator of Rats and Mice that can be used where Food is manufactured or stored and requires no mixing or mousing.

NON-POISONOUS

No dead bodies found on the premises, because the Rodents after taking Rid-of-Rats will run until death if an avenue of escape is left open. Millions are using it. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all trades and farmers. Patented and in use over six years. Price, \$1.00 per lb. in bulk, or \$1.80 per dozen 15c. boxes. If not carried by your dealer write direct to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc.

Southern Distributing Agency W. L. Crawford, Lexington, N. C.

100 Emerson Place
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hide Brooms



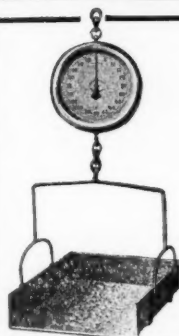
Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

References: The largest Packing Houses in the U. S. and Canada.

Get our quotations.

DESHLER BROOM FACTORY

DESHLER
NEBRASKA



1 REVOLUTION = 2/3 CAPACITY

That's one of the features of the

Chatillon Thermoseal Scale

Special construction of this scale gives speed and accuracy. One revolution of the pointer on the Thermoseal Scale indicates two-thirds its capacity.

Send for literature regarding the Thermoseal Scale.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

LARD PAILS

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.



The Adelman Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

New York Section

W. J. Russell, Jr., of Swift & Company's beef department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending November 23, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.90 cents per pound.

A corporation known as the 2,606 Eighth Avenue Co. has been formed by N. A. Eisler, H. Saucier and W. H. McClellan to do business at that address in Manhattan, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, was in New York for a day last week. W. C. Bueche, of the Chicago office, was also a visitor. J. Wadd, of the butterine department, and C. W. Means, of the canned fruit and vegetable department, were also in the city this week.

Three generations in the business at the present writing, and still going strong. Some record to be proud of is that of B. Salomon's Sons, of No. 244 Columbus avenue. And to that add the record of being in business exactly fifty years this month in New York City. This is probably one of the best-known families of meat men in the metropolitan district.

A man is very fortunate to have his cash handled by his daughter, for then he has no worries at that end. George Karol, one of the old-timers at No. 730 Tenth avenue, is such a man. Miss Rose Karol, though only just out of school, is a most competent cashier and bookkeeper, and also a first-class meat cutter, who is quick to jump behind the counter during a rush to help her "pop." It's the spirit that counts!

Sig. Seligman, who for the past fifteen years has been salesman for the Washington Beef Company, whose main office is at No. 541 Ninth avenue, died a few days ago, and was buried from his home, at No. 1015 Longwood avenue. He was very well known and extremely popular in the trade, and his friends keenly felt his passing. His employers and fellow-employees also join in deep regret at his untimely death. He was a good and just man.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 23, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 5,272 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,296 lbs.; Bronx, 15 lbs.; total, 28,583 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 2,715 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 19,915 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; total, 19,917 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,206 lbs.; Brooklyn, 28 lbs.; total, 3,234 lbs.

S. Bloch, of the Astor Market, at No. 324 Columbus avenue, has a man in his employ who has been there for the past thirty years. To those who know Sam Bloch this will not be news, as he rarely changes help. No man in his shop has a record of less than ten years; some fifteen years. And as he runs his business, so does he regulate his domestic affairs. The maid servant at his home has been there for so many years that she is more like one of the family. The Astor markets are as well known to New Yorkers as the Astor estate.

Speak of a prince of good fellows among butchers and everybody knows it means the man who made Second avenue famous—Morris Steinheimer—who was established before the present generation of butchers even came to earth. He has been called the "prince of

Second avenue" for so many years that it is taken for granted. He has never been known to frown or lose his temper, even though the provocation was great, and though his trusting nature has frequently been abused, he still wears the smile that can't be rubbed off.

While many of the retail butchers are finding fault with the new regulations demanded by the journeymen butchers, such as hours, holidays, wages, etc., there are a few of the liberal men in the trade who have willingly granted all requests, even if their men are not always union men, and never did belong to any butchers' union. Among them is Howard Brown, of Brown's Market, at No. 132 Eighth avenue; also Benjamin Weiss, of No. 167 Seventh avenue. These two men are of the younger generation, but they surely do know how to run a shop.

Turkeys were quoted early this week by the Federal Food Board at 57 to 58 cents wholesale for Western dry-packed, and 54 cents for ice-packed stuff. They did not quote the nearby turkeys which soared somewhat above 60 cents wholesale, and as high as 75 cents at retail. It was a sky-high market, and there was plenty of fresh-killed stuff on hand, the Government having taken almost all the storage product for its own use. The open season had its effect on flesh, and most of the birds offered for sale were notable for their preponderance of carcass as compared to meat.

Nineteen years in one shop and still on the job is the record of J. Hauser, of No. 741 Second avenue. He is naturally quiet and modest and has never before granted an interview to a newspaper man, but he felt so good over the war's ending as it did that for once he felt like saying things. He is more a believer in deeds than words, and his record shows it. Contrary to the customs of many in his line of business, he only plays pinochle once a week, and then at night, and that on Thursday night, because Friday is a slow day. It might be well for a few others to take pattern after this butcher.

To have two young sons associated with their "dad" in business, and both good boys, is a very fortunate and unusual thing these days, when good help is so hard to find. No one knows it better than A. Gunther, of No. 707 Tenth avenue. And not alone are the boys, aged 16 and 18, good butchers, but good chauffeurs as well. Each runs a car

for business as well as pleasure and despite their youth they have had no accidents up to date. The oldest boy, Detloff, runs his own car, is cashier, bookkeeper and general manager, while the younger boy, Arthur, is an unusually good cutter and hard worker in the shop. Labor troubles never worry this family.

An addition in the management of J. Hirsch's Tenth avenue market has been made by the admission into the firm of Gilbert Saraski, who for twelve years was a valued employee, and is now a full partner. This is probably the oldest market on Tenth avenue, having been established over 33 years ago by Jake Hirsch. Thirty-one years of this time has been on the same block on Tenth avenue, and the market has always been noted for the fine quality of meats, regardless of price or market conditions. It was a fine thing for Mr. Hirsch to do, and a mark of appreciation to take this young man in as a full partner in so old and well-known a business.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list of prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Consumer should pay per lb.
Beef, hinds and ribs, good medium steers—	
Sirloin steak	43@47c
Top round	47@51c
Bottom round	45@49c
Rib roast, prime	44@48c
Rib roast, chuck	35@39c
Whole top sirloin	41@45c
Cut top sirloin	45@49c
Beef, chucks, good medium steers—	
Chuck steak	29@33c
Whole cross rib	36@40c
Cut cross rib	40@44c
Stew beef	29@33c
Koher chucks and plates, medium to choice steers—	
Soup meat	32@36c
Shoulder steak	35@40c
Breast, trimmed	37@42c
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	35@37c
Loin chops (kidney out)	38@40c
Shoulder chops	32@34c
Rib chops	35@37c
Stew lamb	19@21c
Chucks	24@26c
Pork products—	
Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs.	@43½
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	@34½
Smoked bacon (unwrapped), sliced	56@58c
Pork chops (end)	41@43c
Pork chops (middle)	45@47c
Turkeys—	
Western, dry packed	57@58c
Western, iced	@54c

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918.

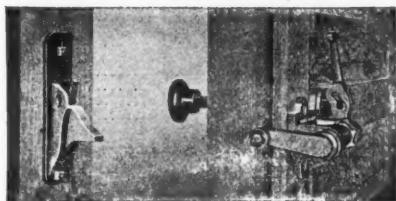
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	Boston \$28.00@29.00	New York \$28.00@28.50	Philadelphia \$28.00@30.00	Washington \$28.00@27.00
Good	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	25.00@26.00	22.00@25.00	21.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Common	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
Cows:				
Good	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	16.50@17.50	19.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	16.00@16.50	17.50@18.50	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@16.00			
Medium	14.50@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	
Common	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	13.00@14.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	25.00@25.50	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
Good	23.00@24.00		24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	20.00@21.00			
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	
Medium	15.00@16.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	18.00@16.00	

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

A. E. Schultz, of No. 509 Bolivar road, Cleveland, Ohio, has added another department to his business which is a very important and necessary addition, and that is the Market Cartage Co., for hauling, moving and delivering in connection with his meat business, which he established twenty years ago, and which is still growing. Mr. Schultz is a live wire, and on the job any old time, day or night. He has large and small motor trucks fit for any kind of hauling.

Some are born lucky; others have it thrust upon them, notably that all-around good sport, Hermon A. Fleming of Boston, who reminds us for all the world of a heavyweight half-back in a college team. He fairly radiates good nature, and when his 91-cent chance won for him a Liberty Bond, all hands agreed that he deserved that bit of luck. It was during the convention week, as he was renewing old friendships and making new ones as fast as he met them. It only needs a hand-shake, a "hello there," and you'd be willing to lend him your fur-lined overcoat.

The following is from the pen of one of the leading retailers of that famous city of Cincinnati, A. Moder, who takes a just pride in the fine business he has built up by hard work and sheer pluck. As a poet Mr. Moder classes with Shakespeare, Milton and Bobby Burns; with this difference, he's alive! This verse adorns his business card:



Stevenson's Automatic Roller Fastener

with padlocking feature
can be had only on Stevenson Doors.

It locks firmly with a perfect air-seal by gently pushing the door shut. Does not slacken as it latches.

It opens just as easily by a light push on the knob or pull on the handle.

The hole for padlock shackle allows the door to be locked to protect contents of the room.

Dollars can be saved by your using Stevenson Doors. Send for Booklet A, giving full details.

Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co
1500 W. 4th St., Chester, Pa.

Bologna white, bologna right, bologna round and brown,

United here is high-class cheer in meats—the best in town.

There's tenderloin that's worth your coin, and porter-house the same;

Chickens, lambs, pork chops and hams, and different kinds of game.

Here is the place to feed your face—but you must cook it first.

Everything, from fall to spring, from fish to "winny" wurst.

Ribs to spare, spare-ribs for fair, liver, heart and tongue.

Select the stock that none can "knock," and you will not be stung.

DO YOU FULLY APPRECIATE

the true value to you of using

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

Is it clear to you just what the Indian trademark stands for? Do you appreciate that it stands for a cleaner that is made with the greatest of thought and care for your particular line of work—that it stands for a cleaner that will assist you to keep your entire place of business clean, fresh and sanitary—that it stands for a cleaner that contains no soap grease, nor other undesirable ingredients, and a cleaner that causes no injury. In truth, that it stands for the satisfaction of doing what you want done at a cost that proves an economy.

Indian in circle



in every package

This cleaner deserves a permanent place on your list of supplies.

It Cleans Clean

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte

Mich.

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

HARTJE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

208 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

113 Wood St.
PITTSBURGH

WE HANDLE ALL GRADES OF PAPER FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	\$10.50@17.20
Stags and oxen.....	—@—
Bulls, common to fair.....	5.50@ 8.00
Cows, common to good.....	4.00@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime.....	\$15.00@21.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	4.50@ 6.00
Live calves, grassers.....	7.00@ 7.50
Live calves, Canada.....	@ 5.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@14.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	14.50@16.00
Live lambs, culls.....	10.00@12.00
Live sheep, common to fair.....	6.50@ 9.00
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.25
Hogs, medium.....	@18.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@18.25
Pigs.....	@17.00
Roughs.....	@16.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	28	@29
Choice native light.....	27	@28
Native, common to fair.....	23	@26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	27	@29
Choice native light.....	27	@28
Native, common to fair.....	24	@25
Choice Western, heavy.....	25	@26
Choice Western, light.....	21	@22
Common to fair Texas.....	19	@22
Good to choice heifers.....	26	@27
Common to fair heifers.....	21	@22
Choice cows.....	20	@21
Common to fair cows.....	17	@18
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	14	@16

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City
No. 1 ribs.....	26 @28	32 @36
No. 2 ribs.....	26 @30	32 @34
No. 3 ribs.....	19 @25	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	36 @38	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	26 @30	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	19 @25	28 @32
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	33 @34	33 @34
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	30 @31	31 @32
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	27 @29	29 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	24 @26	26 @27
No. 2 rounds.....	20 @22	25 @26
No. 3 rounds.....	17 @18	22 @23
No. 1 chuckles.....	22 @24	24 @25
No. 2 chuckles.....	18 @20	22 @23
No. 3 chuckles.....	15 @17	22 @23

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western, calves, choice.....	@31
Western calves, fair to good.....	@27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@24
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@25
Pigs.....	@25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	25 @26
Lambs, choice.....	25 @26
Lambs, good.....	25 @26
Sheep, choice.....	@21
Sheep, medium to good.....	@20
Sheep, culls.....	@14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@36
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@35
Smoked picnic, light.....	@28
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@27
Smoked shoulders.....	@27
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@38
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@42
Dried beef sets.....	@46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@39
Frozen pork loins.....	@38
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@42
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@42
Shoulders, city.....	@31
Shoulders, Western.....	@30
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@30
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@34
Fresh hams, city.....	@35
Fresh hams, Western.....	@33
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@29

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@ 92.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 82.50
Black hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	90.00@ 92.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	170.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@26c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@20c	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@35c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c	a pound
Oxtails.....	@16c	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@16c	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@20c	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@24	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	7	@ 8
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12	
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•	
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.25	
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.50	
Hog middles.....	@20	
Hog rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@14	
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18	
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15	
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28	
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2	
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4	
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@8	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	32	34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	11	13
Cinnamon.....	11	13
Coriander.....	11	13
Cloves.....	50	55
Ginger.....	23	26
Mace.....	60	65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. and S. F.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .50
No. 1 skins.....	@ .48
No. 3 skins.....	@ .28
Branded skins.....	@ .33
Ticky skins.....	@ .33
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .42
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .40
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.80
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.00
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.80
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.50
Branded kips.....	@4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@4.75
Ticky kips.....	@4.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.75

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Young, selected, prime to choice, per lb.....	@41
Young, fair to prime, straight lots, per lb.....	@39
Young, scalded, fair to choice, per lb.....	@38
Young, under grades, per lb.....	@35
Old hens, per lb.....	@38
Old toms, per lb.....	@37

Turkeys—Fresh, dry packed—	
Maryland, dry picked fancy, per lb.....	@47
Maryland, fair to good, per lb.....	@44
Maryland, old hens, per lb.....	@42
Maryland, old toms, per lb.....	@40
Virginia, dry picked, fair to choice, per lb.....	@45
Western, dry picked, choice, per lb.....	@41
Western, scalded, choice, per lb.....	@41
Western, fair to prime, per lb.....	@38
Western, old hens, per lb.....	@38
Western, old toms, per lb.....	@39
Southern and southwestern, fair to prime.....	@40

FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@45
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@45
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@42
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@43

Chickens—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Western, milk-fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@40
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@40
Western, corn-fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@37
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@37
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@31
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 2 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	@52
Penn. 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@40

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@8.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	@42

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Maryland, fancy.....	@43
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	@41
Ohio & Mich., prime, per lb.....	@40
Other western, per lb.....	@39

Geese—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Maryland, fancy, per lb.....	@38
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	@36
Ohio and Michigan, prime.....	@36
Other western, per lb.....	@35

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	@36 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@34 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@34 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@31 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@31 1/2

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels	
Western, 3 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@35 1/2
Southwestern dry-picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each.....	@33

Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—	
Dry-picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over.....	@35
Scalded, mixed weights.....	@33
Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels—	
Dry-picked No. 1.....	@27
Scalded.....	@26 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	@30
Young roosters, nearby.....	@—
Fowls, fancy.....	@29
Roosters, old.....	@21
Turkeys.....	@42
Geese.....	@32
Ducks, via freight.....	@34

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@66 1/2
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@67 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	@65 1/2
Process, extras.....	@51
Process, firsts.....	@48

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@74
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@72
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@70
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@66
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	@45

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@86.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@82.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia.....	7.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 1/2% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 5.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 5.00

